

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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No. 17.

TARIFF IN HAITI

The Department has received from Minister Powell, of Port au Prince, under date of September 24, 1901, notice of the passage of a law reducing the duty on certain products, notably coffee and logwood, when exported. Coffee will hereafter pay \$3 gold per 100 pounds, and logwood \$1.50 per 1,000 pounds. The surtax of 25 per cent. on imports, now paid in paper, is to be hereafter paid in United States gold. The Minister of Finance is restricted to a loan of \$500,000, instead of \$1,000,000, as in the original bill, for the purpose of retiring a certain amount of the present paper currency.

GERMANY'S TRADE TREATIES

Berlin, Oct. 23.—The officially inspired North German Gazette says Germany intends to give notice of her intention not to prolong commercial treaties whenever such notice will depend upon the fate of the proposed tariff and the outcome of the present negotiations with foreign countries.

LIPTON TO CONTINUE

Replying to the rumored statement that he intended disposing of a part of his packing interests, Sir. Thomas Lipton says: "There is not a word of truth in it. I have not disposed of a jot of my packing business and do not intend to do so."

GOVERNORS PROCLAMATION

Governor Sayers of Texas, has issued his annual live stock quarantine proclamation. The quarantine becomes effective on November 1 and continues in operation until November 1, 1902.

GERMAN TRADE DEPRESSION

Berlin, Oct. 23.—Prefect von Gossler of the Province of West Prussia has called a conference in Dantsic for Oct. 28 to discuss remedies for industrial and agricultural distress.

NATAL PORTS OPEN TO CATTLE

The British authorities have declared the ports of Natal, South Africa, open to the importation of live stock from the Argentine Republic.

DEER SEASON OPEN

The New Jersey game season for the shooting of deer opened yesterday. Deer is abundant.

HAMMOND PLANT AFIRE

Fire in the packing houses of the G. H. Hammond Company, at Hammond, Ind., within an hour, Wednesday night, gained such headway that the destruction of the plant was feared. The Hammond Fire Department and the private fire-fighting company of the packing company were unable to cope with the flames, and an emergency call was sent to Chicago and South Chicago.

Four engines from the Chicago department were loaded upon a special train on the Fort Wayne Road and hurried over cleared tracks to the burning district. Aid was also sent from South Chicago.

The fire began at the south end of the plant in an old frame house, used as the beef killing department. In an hour the car shops, oiling rooms, beef killing department, and blacksmiths' shops were destroyed. It then seemed that the fire had burned itself out, but in a few minutes the four-story brick building containing the cooling rooms, one of the largest buildings of the plant, was burning.

The fire was under control at 11:30 o'clock, after four departments had been destroyed. Loss, \$500,000.

The packing company's plant covers fifteen acres of ground. Eighteen hundred men are employed in the cooling department.

HAMMOND BUSINESS UNINTERRUPTED

(Special to the National Provisioner.)

The National Provisioner just before going to press received the following dispatch from Chicago: "The G. H. Hammond Packing Company's business at Hammond, Ind., is uninterrupted. The burned buildings will be rebuilt immediately. The Omaha plant, recently closed down, has been reopened during the emergency caused by the damage this week to one plant at Hammond. Particulars mailed."

LIPTON VISITED STOCKYARDS

While in Chicago last week Sir Thomas Lipton visited the stockyards district accompanied by J. Ogden Armour. He inspected his own plant and those of Swift and Company and Nelson Morris & Co.

LARGE CATTLE SHIPMENTS

In two days of last week four special trains of 54 cars left Chamberlain, S. D., with beef cattle from the ranges west of the Missouri river for eastern markets. They were generally in splendid condition.

BRITISH NAVY RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee appointed by the British Admiralty to inquire into the matter of rations has reported:

The following additions to the present rations are named: Fresh meat; condensed milk, three-fourths ounce per diem; sugar, 1 ounce per diem; corned beef or other preserved meat, one-fourth ounce per diem; fresh vegetables, one-half pound, with fresh meat; condensed milk, one-fourth ounce per diem; jam, 2 ounces per diem; coffee, 1 ounce per diem; compressed vegetables, 1 ounce, with salt and preserved meats.

Reductions recommended: Chocolate, three-eighths ounce per diem; fresh meat, one-fourth pound per diem; salt pork, one-fourth pound per diem; salt beef, one-fourth pound per diem; preserved meat, 3 ounces per diem; oatmeal to be abolished except to stokers.

It is also recommended that fresh mutton should be issued instead of fresh beef if the men desire it, and that the fresh meat ration be reduced to three-fourths pound, but that one-fourth pound of preserved meat should be added for consumption at another meal.

DEATH OF FREDRICK LINK

After a long sickness, Frederick Link, aged 66 years, died at his residence in New York City yesterday (Friday morning). The deceased will be recollected by the residents of "Greenwich Village" as the old-time hog cutter and dealer in provisions at the famous corner on Hudson street, where now is located the packing establishment of James S. Bailey. He was esteemed highly by all of the patrons of the old store. The Link family and its connections have been, essentially all of them, prominently identified with the provision interests through their business career. The son of the deceased, David C. Link, is now the well known broker in New York and the Bechsteins are related to the family. Frederick Link had been a member of the Produce Exchange for years.

WAREHOUSE IN EAST ST. LOUIS

Packers at the St. Louis National Stock Yards have acquired a piece of property at Second street and Missouri avenue, East St. Louis, on which they will erect a supply warehouse for the accommodation of local trade.

CANNOT COLLECT COMMISSION

At an adjourned session of the district court held in Holton, Kan., Judge Marshall Gephart rendered a decision which is important to the commission firms of Kansas City and to live stock interests generally. It was to the effect that the charging of a commission prescribed by the Live Stock exchange for the purchase or sale of live stock by the members of the Stock Exchange is illegal and cannot be collected by law.

The matter came up in the case of Andrew Young against the Interstate National bank of Kansas City et al., on a motion to strike the plaintiff's reply from the records. The case dates back to 1898, when Andrew Young purchased, through Elmore & Cooper, a commission firm at the Kansas City stock yards, several hundred head of cattle and gave the commission men his notes for the cattle, securing them by chattel mortgage on the stock. The notes included the commission charged by Elmore & Cooper for purchasing the cattle. Elmore & Cooper subsequently sold the notes and mortgages to the Interstate National Bank of Kansas City, who took a large number of the cattle from Young under the mortgage. Young then sued the bank for conversion of the cattle. The bank answered, setting up the fact that the cattle were taken under the mortgage given by Young for their purchase price. In his reply, Young alleges that the notes and mortgages are void, because the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange is a monopoly and outlaw; that its members, in charging a prescribed commission for the purchase and sale of cattle, violate the law, and a note given for such illegal commission charges is absolutely void.

Judge Gephart, on motion to strike the plaintiff's reply from the record, decided that the reply was good in law and that such commission charges were illegal and void and cannot be collected in an action at law.

SIMPLE METHOD OF PREPARING LIQUID GLUE

Bone glue is usually unsuitable for direct conversion into liquid glue, because it gelatinizes at 6° B. strength, is extremely liable to become mouldy, and has a very disagreeable smell. It may, however, be rendered fit for use in this last condition by a very simple method of treatment, namely, 250 parts of the ordinary bone glue are dissolved in 1,000 parts of hot water, the resulting solution (about 9° B.) being then incorporated with a mixture of 10 parts of barium peroxide, 5 parts of 66° B. sulphuric acid, and 15 parts of water, and the whole warmed to about 80° C. for forty-eight hours or so on a water bath. In this treatment a considerable volume of sulphurous vapor is evolved, and the glue loses its tendency to gelatinize, acquires an agreeable aroma resembling that of syrup, and will keep for months without turning mouldy; if concentrated down to about half the original volume of water taken, it still possesses good sticking properties, and has a slightly acid reaction. When dried in the form of scales, it greatly resembles gum arabic, for which it forms an excellent substitute.

The effect of hydrogen peroxide and sodium peroxide in place of barium peroxide has not been tried but would probably be the same. In the case of dextrin solutions, hydrogen peroxide applied to an acid solution gives, on concentration, a product of far greater agglutinant power than usual, and one that is not liable to become mouldy.

The nascent oxygen liberated in the process described above deodorizes the bone glue, destroys its gelatinous character, and increases the agglutinant power of dextrin. The preservative action of the treatment is attributable, not to the oxygen, but to the free acid present, 0.1 per cent. of free mineral acid being sufficient to destroy putrefactive organisms. It may be mentioned that, in the foregoing process, a considerable portion of the precipitated barium sulphate is redissolved by the glue liquor, and that during the bleaching a precipitation of calcium phosphate occurs, provided alkaline reagents are employed. It is found that the natural glue is strongly acid from the presence of acetic acid, lactic acid, and butyric acid, and does not gelatinize except when acid or neutral, losing this property and acquiring an increased tendency to putrefaction when rendered alkaline. Ordinary bone glue can be purified to some extent by adding sufficient ammonia to give an alkaline reaction, and then exposing to a temperature of about 80° C. for twenty-four hours. In this process all the mineral impurities subside, and the glue can be freed from the sediment by decantation.—*Deutsche Malerzeitung.*

PROFITS IN YOUNG PORK

V. M. Crouch, in the *Agricultural Epitomist*, says: Marketing of pigs at five to seven months old is one of the changes in farm management that has been brought about during the past ten or twelve years. But few changes in the live stock business have brought the farmer greater profit. The demand is for good fat pigs and these command the highest prices. The costs in fat-

tening pigs, as with other kinds of stock, increases with the age of the animal, hence it is good economy to push the pigs from the start and market them as soon as in condition. I venture to say that there is a saving of one-third in the cost on a ton of pork by selling at six to seven months old, over what there would be on mature hogs. The way I look at the matter is like this. In growing the 100 pounds to the weight of a pig after it has reached 200 pounds, food to support and repair the waste of the first 200 pounds must be furnished, while adding the extra weight. Then the gain on a young animal is made up of growth as well as fat, and to a much greater extent than on those of mature age. I have found it much easier to keep young growing hogs thrifty, than those that have come to maturity, and the risk of loss from disease is considerable less on young stock than old. By selling the pigs at this age there is quite a saving also in labor, as it is much easier to feed 200 days than 400 or 500.

MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION FAVORS OLEOMARGARINE

At the session of the Retail Merchants' Association of Bradford, Pa., recently, the following resolution was adopted: Resolved, That every effort be put forth for the repeal of the anti-color law in oleomargarine, and also the repeal of the state tax on oleomargarine, both being referred to the legislative committee, as was the question of misrepresentation regarding the sale of oleo. It is believed that taking off the state tax will place it before the people so cheap that there can be no misrepresentation. The convention was unanimous in believing that all misrepresentation should be severely dealt with.

STOCK YARDS AT WACO

The Texas Central Railway will establish stock yards at Waco, Tex.

TESTING INSPECTION LAW

Ralph Talbot, the attorney for the National Live Stock association has forwarded to Washington to be filed in the United States supreme court his petition in error in support of the appeal of Ed. H. Reid from the judgment of Judge Hallett of the United States district court in Denver. Mr. Reid, who is a representative of the Flato Commission company of Omaha, was arrested, convicted and sentenced to six months in the Arapahoe county jail on the charge of having violated the live stock sanitary inspection laws of Colorado by going through the State without paying a fee for the inspection of a lot of cattle. It is a test case. Mr. Reid's contention was that the fee was unconstitutional, in that it interfered with interstate commerce.

In his appeal Mr. Reid defines the errors of the lower court under four general divisions and five sub-divisions, the sum and substance of which are contained in the last, which is as follows:

To permit a State of the Union to impose upon the shipper of cattle, billed for transportation from one State to another and holding a United States certificate or

bill of health to such cattle subjects the shipper to the stoppage and detention of his cattle upon the State line of all intermediate States, and subjects him to the payment of fees for such inspection, notwithstanding the fact that his cattle are, as Mr. Reid's cattle were, actually free from contagious or infectious disease, and notwithstanding the fact that the shipper holds a certificate of freedom from such infectious or contagious diseases, issued by inspectors of the bureau of animal industry, under the authority of the act of congress hereinbefore cited."

The case is set for the present term of the supreme court, having been advanced, because of its importance, through the influence of William M. Springer, ex-congressman from Illinois, who is also the general counsel of the National Live Stock association. On the decision of the court hinges the enforcement of the collection of a fee under similar conditions by other States. The purpose of the appeal is to endeavor to wipe out these fees and let the certificate of an agent or the bureau of animal industry be a clean bill of health.

MINISTER KASSON ON RECIPROCITY

Treaty Minister John A. Kason, our tariff expert, speaking to the toast "Reciprocity," at the annual dinner of the Manufacturers' Association of Illinois on Thursday evening, said among other things:

"In regard to the French treaty the United States secured reductions far in excess of those granted to France. The United States concessions were really only about 5 per cent. of the present duty, while the concessions made by France amounted to an average reduction of 46 per cent. on American imports.

Mr. Kason next undertook to answer the criticism that the concessions obtained by the United States from France were insufficient, and he reminded his audience that there are two parties to a treaty, and quoted from President Roosevelt's Minneapolis speech this expression: "We must also remember, in dealing with other nations, that benefits must be given where benefits are sought." We would not get what we wanted without conceding something the other party wanted.

"We must go to the left," continued the speaker, "on the road of exclusiveness and industrial stagnation in our home market, or go to the right on the smooth highway of reciprocity and industrial expansion."

EGYPTIAN COTTONSEED CROP

Special Correspondence to THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

The warm September weather in Egypt has assisted in ripening the cotton crop. Worms had not yet appeared. Picking is well under way. The seed crop is fairly good, especially the seed of the first pickings in Upper Egypt and Fayoum. Apprehensions are felt as to the second pickings. Several districts have been affected unfavorably by fogs. Their effects upon the later sown crops will be harmful.

HOG SITUATION PUZZLING

There was almost an unheard-of falling off in the average weight of hogs at Chicago last week, the average being only 230 lbs., against 245 lbs. the previous week, or a decrease of fifteen pounds. There was a large proportion of pigs and an unusually large number of light-weights among the arrivals.

Together with the marked falling off in the weight is the fact that receipts for the month will be among the smallest on record for October and certainly the smallest for October in eight years, being not much over half what some dealers expected for the month.

There is every indication that receipts will continue comparatively small the balance of the present winter season. Reports from all over the hog-raising belt claim there is a scarcity of matured hogs, especially hogs of any weight. Most reports claim there are plenty of pigs, but it will take time to get them ready for market, consequently there will be a decided "gap" in the receipts during the next few months.—Chicago Drivers' Journal.

IRON AND COPPER AND WHERE THEY ARE FOUND

Fully and interestingly described in the illustrated booklet containing large indexed map, plainly indicating the region in which this valuable ore is found, now ready for distribution by the Chicago &

Northwestern Railway. Copy will be mailed to any address upon receipt of two-cent stamp by W. B. Kniskern, 22 Fifth avenue, Chicago.

OF INTEREST TO FEEDERS

The shortness of the food crop in Texas and elsewhere this year is making conditions worse for people who keep stock. Corn, oats and hay have gone up in price to such figures as to force the frugal feeder to look about him for cheap provender.

Cabaniss Bros., who keep a livery stable near the Union depot, have been experimenting and they have succeeded in developing the fact that horses may be successfully fed on cottonseed hulls and meal mixed with bran or chopped wheat. The horses eat this mixture with a relish and the diet agrees with them and keeps them strong and healthy.

A News reporter visited the Cabaniss stable to-day and witnessed the feeding of the horses with this food. They take hold of it as readily as they would of corn or oats. Mr. Henry Cabaniss was at the stable and showed the reporter how he mixed the food, and he is well pleased with the results of the experiment.

He says it is no trouble to get horses to eat it. It is fully as valuable as a food stuff as oats or corn and he finds it much cheaper. He says that during August his feed expense on 25 horses was \$9 a day, or \$63 a week. He has now been using the hulls, meal and chops three weeks. For last week he gives the following estimate for feeding his 25 horses:

Wheat chops	\$25.00
Cottonseed hulls	9.95
200 lbs. cottonseed meal	2.50
Total	\$37.45

This is a saving of \$25.55 on the same number of horses per week or \$1.02 1-5 per head per week.

Mr. Cabaniss has not kept tab on the proportion of each ingredient, but from the quantities used last week it would be 20 parts wheat chops, 15 parts hulls and 2 parts meal. About a heaped peck measure of this mixture thoroughly wet is a feed for one horse. Mr. Cabaniss is not feeding any corn, hay or oats. Wheat bran can be used instead of wheat chops, though, of course it has less strength. This experiment is apt to go far toward solving the feed problem.—Ennis Daily News, Oct. 1, 1901.

FOOD FROM BLOOD

Blood is already used as food in several forms, but not alone to any extent. Several patents have been issued, mostly abroad, for making food compounds from blood, often-times in combination with other edible materials. A very recent process has been covered by patent, which consists essentially in mixing with the raw blood a small percentage of slaked lime, allowing the free slaked lime thereby produced, together with the impurities of the blood, to settle. These impurities, etc., are then separated from the purified blood, to which is then added a small quantity of phosphate of lime. A quantity of wheat bran sufficient to form a stiff composition is then added to the latter mix-

ture. The whole composition is then dried at a temperature below that at which the albuminates of the same coagulate.

PRESSING COTTONSEED OIL

In preparing cottonseed for making oil the presence of a defect in manipulating in any one of the processes affects to a considerable degree the succeeding ones, and, as a consequence, the final yield of oil. However, efficiently the seed may have been prepared on leaving the rolls if the treatment to which the kernel meal is subjected in the heater be either in excess of or lacking the requisite temperature, the results will be most unsatisfactory and proportionately destructive. Wet or immature seed will have to be cooked very carefully or many cloths will be destroyed during the pressing. In the case of a reduced temperature from whatever cause the subsequent operations by the hydraulic press, however prolonged and maintained with unrelaxed pressure, will fail to extract that portion of the oil which should be obtained from the same material under normal conditions. On the other hand, excessive temperatures in cooking the meal will result in destroying very rapidly the press cloths and will also give a discolored oil.

SIAMESE GOAT FARMER

E. V. Kellett, a capitalist at present living at Bangkok, Siam, Asia, has written to Secretary Williams, of the Chamber of Commerce, regarding the establishment of a goat farm in the foothills of Colorado. He is at present the owner of a vast herd of goats in Asia, and believes that a transfer of a portion of the herd to the Rocky Mountains would result in a great spreading of the industry. Mr. Kellett is anxious to obtain prices on a section of cheap mountain side controlling water and near free range land. He finds, he declares, a growing demand for goat milk among physicians and is of the opinion that a goat farm in Colorado would be particularly profitable because of the large number of invalids who flock to the West and to this State in particular in a weakened condition. Goats' milk is said to be especially strengthening, and to be a great help to consumptives. Mr. Kellett goes so far as to say that he has known a number of cases of tuberculosis to be completely cured by its use.—Denver Stockman.

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS

648,595.—AUTOMATIC WEIGHING AND PACKING MACHINE. John W. Berry, Tacoma, Wash., assignor to the Tacoma Automatic Scales Co., same place. Filed Jan. 11, 1901. Serial No. 42,922.

684,623.—GREASE TRAP. John Tucher, New York, N. Y. Filed June 30, 1901. Serial No. 22,169.

684,629.—COMPUTING WEIGHING SCALE. Geo. H. Chatillon, New York, N. Y. Filed April 27, 1900. Serial No. 14,660.

684,651.—EVAPORATING APPARATUS.—Fritz Streekeisen, Utzendorf, Switzerland. Filed January 10, 1901. Serial No. 42,803.

684,705.—FOOD-CUTTER. Charles P. Mosher, Philadelphia, Pa., assignor to the Enterprise Manufacturing Co., of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa., a corporation of Pennsylvania. Filed March 17, 1899. Serial No. 709,522.

TRADE MARKS

37,199.—CERTAIN NAMED SOAP. Edward S. Morris, Philadelphia, Pa. Filed Aug. 1, 1901. Essential Feature.—The representation of a cone of the oil-palm bearing the flower and blossom of the tree. Used since 1855.

MILLIONS OF LIVE STOCK

According to a French report the immense natural prairies of the Provinces of Buenos Ayres, Santa Fe, Cordoba, Entre Rios, Corrientes and the Central Pampa country of the Argentine Republic, there are 22,000,000 head of cattle, 4,800,000 head of the equine species and 85,000,000 sheep. These immense herds and flocks furnish the basis of the large Argentina live stock and dead meat trade with England, Brazil, Germany and Belgium. The English virtually own the railroad transportation system of the Republic.

TO THE S. AMERICAN WEST COAST

A French commercial journal says:

"According to information received from Santiago, Chile, the English Navigation Company and the South American Steamship Company, which is associated with it, have recently increased their tonnage, the second of these companies at the same time extending its itinerary to Central America and to San Francisco. It is also asserted that a new company bearing the United States flag will be organized to counteract this competition, the steamers sailing along the coast between San Francisco and Valparaiso.

"A company of capitalists has also been formed at Guayaquil to establish a steamship line to ply between that port and Valparaiso. A plan is, besides, being studied for the formation of a navigation company to stop at the Pacific ports between Panama and Coronel in Chile, with an extension from Guayaquil to Europe."

REFRIGERATION IN SOUTH AMERICA

The landed proprietors of Santa Fe Province have taken the preliminary steps to establish a refrigerating plant to be known as the "Rio Parana." The cattle breeders of the Province of Buenos Ayres have likewise formed a company for the erection of a cold storage plant called the "Frigorifico Argentino." Already all the shares in this country have been taken. It is further reported that the well-known "Compania Sansinena" is to erect another refrigerating establishment at Bahia Blanca.

TROUBLE OVER YARDING CATTLE

The commission men and the stock yards company of Kansas City are in a dispute as to who shall yard the cattle received from the railroads. The company says it will do it, but only in convenient pens. The commission men want them sent to their own particular pens. The company says it cannot do this without assistance from the commission men. The latter have applied to President Charles Francis Adams, of the company, for assistance.

BUYING JERSEY PORK

Advices from Moorestown, N. J., say that agents of western parties have been buying all the hogs in that vicinity and are contracting for the whole production of pork at good prices.

THE CATTLE INDUSTRY

Twenty years ago, says a Mexican exchange, the cattle breeders of Mexico confined themselves to raising the old-fashioned Spanish breeds, which had, owing to the constant internal disturbances for over half a century and the consequent inattention received by all agricultural pursuits, very greatly deteriorated. In many cases the cattle ran wild in the hills, and were rounded up only when they were wanted for sale. They bred an excellent fighting bull, and several of the haciendas (large ranches) which had wooded, well-watered and well-pastured cattle ranges, became famous for the fighting qualities of their animals.

LIVE STOCK DELEGATES

The Denver Chamber of Commerce will be represented at the Chicago Convention of the National Live Stock Association by the following delegates, appointed by President Wilson: George W. Ballantine, F. A. Kuner, J. M. Kuykendall, W. M. Lampton, E. Boaserman, D. R. Brigham, James L. Reed, A. J. Campion, Frank Standish, A. Becker.

AMAZONIA'S DRY SKINS

Among the exports from Amazonia for the month of June of 1901 were 5,657 kilos of deer skins to this country, 41,329 of fresh ox hides to Europe, 1,956 of dry ox hides to Europe, and 5,712 kilos of glue to Europe. We only took deer skins direct.

DENMARK A PORK RIVAL

The American hog has a European rival. Denmark has come into the field as a producer and exporter of hogs and hog products, with a growth at least interesting if not suggestive to American producers of a commodity whose export value grew from \$84,908,698 in 1891 to \$119,961,503 in 1901. These figures show the total value of the hog products exported from the United States in 1891 and 1901 respectively, the details for 1901 being: Lard, \$46,560,148; bacon, \$37,499,026; hams, \$22,842,773; salted and pickled pork, \$9,926,633; fresh pork, \$2,424,537, and canned pork, \$708,381.

The fact that hog products form the largest single item in the exportations of the United States, having exceeded last year by \$2,000,000 those of manufactures of iron and steel, whose exports have attracted so much attention, lends interest to facts which have just reached the Treasury Bureau of Statistics regarding the remarkable development of the hog-packing industry in Denmark. This information is published in the Danish Export Review, and shows that the number of head of swine in Denmark has increased from 301,000 in 1861 to 771,000 in 1881, and 1,168,000 in 1898, the latest year for which statistics are available. The prohibition of the importation of live hogs into Germany and the United Kingdom, which countries were Denmark's principal customers in this line, resulted in the establishment of slaughter houses in Denmark, and the increase in the production of Danish bacon and hams in recent years has been phenom-

PORK PACKING

Special reports show the number of hogs packed since March 1 at undermentioned places compared with last year, as follows:

March 1 to Oct. 16:	1901.	1900.
Chicago	3,915,000	3,995,000
Kansas City	2,020,000	1,680,000
Omaha	1,395,000	1,365,000
St. Louis	1,025,000	875,000
St. Joseph, Mo.	1,226,000	1,034,500
Indianapolis	688,000	880,000
Milwaukee, Wis.	185,000	178,000
Cudahy, Wis.	235,600	285,000
Cincinnati	311,000	348,000
Ottumwa, Iowa	326,000	365,000
Cedar Rapids, Iowa ..	269,300	268,000
Sioux City, Iowa	468,000	437,000
St. Paul, Minn.	285,000	250,000
Louisville, Ky.	188,000	197,000
Cleveland, Ohio	258,000	300,000
Wichita, Kan.	148,000	100,000
Detroit, Mich.	165,000	150,000
Bloomington, Ill.	57,000	54,300
Above and all other. .	13,840,000	13,280,000

—Price Current.

S. & S. OMAHA PLANS

S. H. Clift, of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co., was in Omaha last week. He stated that the matter of building a large and complete packing house in Omaha was being taken up with the head officers at New York, and that it is the general understanding that the plant will be located at Omaha.

"Our general manager, E. E. Matchette, who made an inspection of the old Hammond packing house at South Omaha some weeks ago," said Mr. Clift, "has prepared his report, and I understand it is favorable to the purchase, providing satisfactory terms may be arrived at. If not, then the next thing to do is to build an entire new plant."

As a consequence of the change from the export of live swine to that of slaughtered animals the slaughter houses have risen to the greatest importance in Denmark in the last ten or fifteen years. While formerly the slaughter houses belonged to private individuals, a large number of joint and co-operative slaughter houses have been established in this period. This movement commenced in 1887 on account of the German importation prohibition, when it became necessary to kill a large number of swine which formerly were sent to Germany alive for sale in England.

There now are twenty-five co-operative slaughter houses in Denmark, which in 1899 killed about 729,000 head of swine at a value of about \$8,000,000. The largest slaughter houses killed from 58,000 to 61,000 pigs in 1899, and the smaller from 9,000 to 10,000. In 1897 twenty-one slaughter houses were stated as having been established, and the number of persons sharing in the profits of these twenty-one establishments was 41,728.

These co-operators have bound themselves to send the whole or part of their swine to the slaughter houses, and guarantee about \$3 a head of swine for funds and working capital. These co-operators share equally the working expenses and the year's surplus in the same manner as the dairies. They employ 549 hands, besides managers and office staff. All of the twenty-five slaughter houses possess a common organization and management, and a common office at Copenhagen.

GERMANY'S FOREIGN TRADE IN HIDES AND SKINS

The National Provisioner has received from Deputy Consul-General Simon W. Hanauer at Frankfort-on-Main, through the State Department, the following important communication on Germany's foreign trade in hides and skins:

During the first half of the present year Germany imported 67,045 metric tons, valued at \$28,690,400. Of the above 2,524 tons were green and salted calf skins, and 37.9 per cent. of them came from France. There were 5,646 tons of dry or lime-cured calf skins; 46.7 per cent. were imported from Russia, and 24.5 per cent. from Austria-Hungary.

Of green and salted cattle hides Germany imported 24,803 metric tons. Of this 43.1 per cent. came from Argentina, and 12.3 per cent. from Brazil. The importation of lime cured and dry cattle hides aggregated 6,605 tons of which 46 per cent. were contributed by the British East Indies and 17 1-2 per cent. by Brazil.

During the first six months of 1901 Germany exported 27,404 1-2 tons of hides, valued at \$13,420,000, and increase in weight of 24.7 per cent. over the same period of 1900.

In the above are comprised 2,482 tons of green and salted calf skins, of which the United States took 37 1-2 per cent. Of lime cured and dry calf skins 1,743 tons were exported. The United States took 58.3 per cent. of these and 32.9 per cent. went to France.

During the first six months of the year 14,016 1-2 tons of green and salted cattle hides were exported. Russia took 26.2 per cent. of these; Austria-Hungary, 21.1 per cent., and England, 18.1 per cent.

Of lime cured and dried cattle hides, 2,272 tons were exported, and 1,195 tons of hides and skins for fur articles. Of the latter 22.3 per cent. went to the United States, 19.5 per cent. to France, and 17.5 per cent. to Russia.

ECUADOR REDUCES DUTIES

The Congress of Ecuador has reduced the import duties on sugar and lard and has suspended the export duty on sugar.

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HAITI HIDES

There are no tanneries in Haiti. The dosed ox hides of the republic are exported almost entirely to the United States. It seems that Haiti is a good opening for a tanning industry. Foreigners who establish new industries in that country can, under the "Salmon Law," hold real estate in their own names.

FOREIGN SHEEP AND CATTLE PROHIBITED

Foreign cattle and sheep are prohibited entry to Argentine. The exception is from those countries whose representatives officially certify that the flocks and herds of their country are free from foot and mouth disease. The decree went into effect in July.

The W. J. Wilcox

Established 1862

Lard and Refining Co.

REFINERS OF THE CELEBRATED

27 & 29 BEAVER STREET,
NEW YORK

Wilcox and Globe Brand of

PURE REFINED LARD.

PREMIUM LIST

Third Annual Pittsburg

Fat Stock Show

**Pittsburg Central Stock Yards,
PITTSBURG, PA.**

NOVEMBER 15, 16, 17 and 18, 1901.

PEMIUMS AGGREGATING \$3,675.00.

Competition open to Breeders, Feeders and Shippers of the world. A free exhibition. Public cordially invited to attend. For further information address, **SIMON O'DONNELL, General Manager.**

LIST OF PREMIUMS.

CATTLE.

Any load of cattle competing for any of the following awards shall consist of 12 head or more out of one car of original shipment. Cattle showing in one class cannot compete in any other class, except in the sweepstakes.

GRAND SWEEPSTAKES PRIZE.

The Commission Merchants and Dealers of the Pittsburg Central Stock Yards offer a grand sweepstakes prize for the best load of cattle regardless of breed. Twelve head or more, \$500.00.

SPECIAL—The National Stockman and Farmer, of Pittsburg offers a Silver Cup, value \$50, for the best load of cattle, 12 head, barring the Grand Sweepstakes winners.

ABERDEEN ANGUS.

For the best carload of 12 head or more, \$300.00 of first premium offered by the Pittsburg Central Stock Yards Co., with \$200.00 added by the American Aberdeen Angus Breeders' Association, total \$500.00.

For the second premium \$200.00 offered by the Pittsburg Central Stock Yards Co., with \$100.00 added by the American Aberdeen Angus Breeders' Association, total \$300.00.

Third premium offered by the Pittsburg Central Stock Yards Co., \$100.00.

HEREFORDS.

The Pittsburg Central Stock Yards Co. offer the following premiums for the best load of 12 head or more:

First Premium	\$300.00	Second Premium	\$200.00	Third Premium	\$100.00
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SHORT HORNS.

The Pittsburg Central Stock Yards Co. offer the following premiums for the best load of 12 head or more:

First Premium	\$300.00	Second premium	\$100.00	Third Premium	\$100.00
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Special Premium of \$100 offered by the Pittsburg Central Stock Yards Co. for the best carload of 12 head or more of fat yearling steers. Any breed.

BEST INDIVIDUAL SPAYED OR BARREN HEIFER.

The Pittsburg Central Stock Yards Co. offer the following premiums:

First Premium	\$50.00	Second Premium	\$200.00	Third Premium	\$20.00
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BEST INDIVIDUAL BULL.

The Pittsburgh Central Stocks Yards Co. offer the following premiums:

First Premium	\$50.00	Second Premium	\$30.00	Third Premium	\$20.00
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BEST INDIVIDUAL STEERS.

East End Hotel stakes of \$100 to be given for the three best individual Steers. Not shown in any other class.

For the best individual steer.....	\$50.00	For the second best.....	\$30.00	For the third best.....	\$20.00
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BEST INDIVIDUAL STEERS.

Schenley Hotel Sterling Silver Cup, value \$50.00, for the best individual steer, regardless of weight or breed. Not shown in any other class.

HOGS.

Premiums offered by Commission Merchants and Dealers of the Pittsburg Central Stock Yards.

For the best double deck load of hogs, 100 head or more, any weight, in original car shipment. Premium

For the best single deck of hogs, 60 head or more, in original car shipment, not competing in any other class, any weight. Premium

For the next best single deck of hogs, 60 head or more, same conditions. Premium.....

For the third best single deck of hogs, 60 head or more, same conditions. Premium.....

The National Stockman and Farmer offers a Silver Cup, value \$25, for the best single deck of hogs, 60 head, not to average over 300 pounds. Same conditions aside from weight.

SHEEP.

Premiums offered by Commission Merchants and Dealers of the Pittsburg Central Stock Yards:

For the best double deck load of sheep, consisting of 150 head or more, in original car shipment. Premium

For the best single deck of sheep, 75 head or more, in original car shipment, not competing in any other class. Premium.....

Second best deck of sheep, 75 head or more, same conditions. Premium.....

The National Stockman and Farmer offers a Silver Cup, value \$25, for the best single deck of sheep, 75 head. Same conditions.

LAMBS.

Premiums offered by Commission Merchants and Dealers of the Pittsburg Central Stock Yards:

For the best double deck load of lambs, consisting of 150 head or more, in original car shipment. Premium

For the best single deck of lambs, 80 head or more, in original car shipment, not competing in any other class. Premium.....

Second best deck of lambs, 80 head or more, same conditions. Premium

Burton Central Hotel stakes of \$25.00 to be given for the best 50 lambs. Not shown in any other class.

Premiums will be awarded on Monday, November 18, at 10 A. M.

Breeders, Feeders and Shippers, regardless of locality, are invited to feed stock and place same on exhibition.

All buyers and slaughterers of Live Stock from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and other Eastern cities, and the Export Trade, will be represented on the market at this great exhibition.

All cattle, hogs, sheep and lambs on sale will meet with strong demand from Eastern and local buyers and the Export Trade.

This is a free exhibition; the public are cordially invited. Reduced passenger rates on all railroads.

TRADE GLEANINGS

The Illinois Phosphate Co., Chicago, Ill., has dissolved organization.

The plant of the Missouri Dressed Beef Co., St. Louis, Mo., was damaged by fire.

George Metz, Mill Creek, Mich., is rebuilding tannery which was recently burned.

It is reported that Armour & Company will erect a fertilizer plant at Jacksonville, Fla.

It is reported that Swift & Company will build a large packing house at Sioux City, Iowa.

The Cattle Investment Company, Jacksonville, Ill., capital \$25,000, has been incorporated.

The Burger plant of the American Can Company, at Jersey City, N. J., was destroyed by fire.

H. P. Chesley, Kansas City, Mo., will, it is reported, establish a packing plant in the City of Mexico.

The first car load of beef from Village Mills, Tex., was shipped by T. J. Hooks to Galveston last week.

The leather goods manufacturing plant of Keating, Smith & Shoemaker, Chicago, Ill., was destroyed by fire.

The drying and hair department of Robert H. Foerderer's leather factory at Bridesburg, Pa., was destroyed by fire.

Advices from Sioux City, Ia., say that Armour & Company are about to embark in the candy business there.

The Bier Packing Company, Romney, W. Va., which has been operated by a receiver, has been ordered closed by the court.

The Chicago Butterine Co., Chicago, Ill., capital \$10,000, has been incorporated by G. P. Hummel, F. Raap and H. Gundling.

The sheep inspector for the Western South Dakota Cattleman's Association reports that sheep in his section have never been in better condition.

The Eagle Can Mfg. Co., Huntington, N. Y., capital \$50,000, has been incorporated by A. M. Dickson, A. E. Stacy and Jacob I. Bergen of Brooklyn.

The Federal Chemical Co., a combination of Tennessee and Kentucky fertilizer plants, has been organized at Louisville, Ky., with a capital of \$3,000,000.

A rule to show cause why an injunction should not be issued restraining the Trenton Abattoir Co., Trenton, N. J., from continuing alleged offensive odors has been applied for.

The New England Prepared Food Co., Hartford, Conn., capital \$1,000,000, has been incorporated by David B. Hand, Scranton, Pa.; Neil S. Phelps and Barnett Hamilton, Battle Creek, Mich.

The Chicago-Canadian Cattle and Packing Company, Chicago, Ill., has changed name to People's Abstract and Trust Company, and changed object to furnish abstracts of title to real estate.

(Late Trade Gleanings, page 18)

CALL ON COMMISSIONER

Representatives of Swift & Company called on J. W. Yerkes, Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington last week, in reference to internal revenue regulations applying to the shipment of oleomargarine and the Government tax thereon.

CAN COMPANY RUMOR

Rumors of the contemplated absorption of the American Can Company by the United States Steel Corporation, have been revived. A report from Chicago had it that President Schwab, of the Steel Corporation, would meet the officials of the Can company in Chicago next week to arrange for consolidation. Confirmation of the rumor could not be obtained, although the general belief is that the American Can Company will eventually be taken over by the United States Steel Corporation.

ARMOUR MEMORIAL WINDOW

Employees of Armour & Company demonstrated their feeling for the memory of P. D. Armour, Jr., by presenting a splendid memorial window to the Armour Institute of Technology. The gift was unveiled last Saturday, George J. Brine making the speech of presentation on behalf of the employees, and President F. W. Gunsaulus accepting it for the institute. The window was the work of Edward P. Sperry, of New York, and was paid for out of a fund of \$10,000 raised among the employees of the firm throughout the world. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. J. Ogden Armour, Mrs. P. D. Armour, Sr., and Mrs. P. D. Armour, Jr.

THE CATTLE BOWED TO EDITOR HALLIWELL

The people of Michigan and Indiana could not understand why the cattle bowed so profusely as the private car of Mr. Parker, of the "Burlington Route," sped through those States towards Buffalo until they learned that it was the pleasant face of Editor A. C. Halliwell, of the Chicago "Live Stock World," which lay cosily against the plate glass window of the car. The editor and his accomplished wife were the guests of Mr. Parker and were on their way to the Pan-American. Brother Halliwell has done so much for the live stock trade that they felt they owed him homage.

RAW HIDE SPLITTING COMPANY

The Wayland Raw Hide Splitting Company, Portland, Me., capital \$100,000, has been incorporated for the purpose of owning, holding and disposing of letters patent relating to inventions or processes for splitting raw hides or skins. The officers are: President, A. W. Coombs, of Portland; treasurer, H. F. Knight, of Boston.

ARMOUR AT EAST ST. LOUIS

Cattlemen at the St. Louis National Stock Yards are of the opinion that the coming of Armour & Company to East St. Louis will cause wonderful activity in St. Louis stock circles. It is said the big packing company has also secured a good block of stock in the stock yards. Another report says that Swift & Company will erect a lard refinery at East St. Louis.

NEW YORK & PORTO RICO

STEAMSHIP COMPANY,

(Under Government Mail Contract.)

Three Sailings Every Month

BETWEEN

NEW YORK and SAN JUAN, ARECIBO, MAYAGUEZ and PONCE, PORTO RICO

A monthly service has been established between NEW ORLEANS, LA., and SAN JUAN, PONCE and MAYAGUEZ, PORTO RICO. For particulars, apply to

THE NEW YORK & PORTO RICO S. S. CO.

No. 1 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

HEYDEN SUGAR CRYSTALS

500 Times Sweeter than Sugar

Used by some of the Largest Packers in the Country

Samples and information upon request.

A. KLIPSTEIN & CO., 122 Pearl St., New York.

Branches: Chicago, Boston, Phila.,

Providence, Hamilton and Montreal, Canada.

CONSIGNMENTS of Fresh and Pickled Pork Cuts disposed of quickly at top prices.
Pork Loins, Tenderloins, Trimmings, Spare Ribs, Hocks, Etc.

HENRY J. SEITER, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of pork, bacon, hams and lard from principal Atlantic ports and their destination for week ended Oct. 19, 1901, with a comparative summary:

	PORK BARRELS.		Nov. 1, 1900, to Oct. 19, 1901.
	Week Oct. 20, 1901.	Week Oct. 20, 1900.	
U. Kingdom....	1,305	1,506	62,452
Continent.....	1,452	337	29,218
S. & C. Amer....	308	396	21,460
West Indies....	868	1,522	81,276
Br. N. Am. Col.	...	314	7,452
Other countries.	2	34	1,902
Totals.....	3,933	4,100	203,767

BACON AND HAMS, POUNDS.

U. Kingdom....	12,068,257	13,342,242	701,701,580
Continent.....	1,340,688	981,951	95,395,629
S. & C. Amer....	145,500	91,375	6,076,988
West Indies....	117,300	183,850	10,460,409
Br. N. Am. Col.	...	800	67,600
Other countries.	3,625	14,675	1,063,000
Totals.....	13,673,370	14,614,893	814,765,204

LARD—POUNDS.

U. Kingdom....	4,417,379	5,901,730	285,399,788
Continent.....	5,032,709	5,311,802	257,987,805
S. & C. Amer....	479,140	429,160	21,297,290
West Indies....	341,020	404,530	24,688,827
Br. N. Am. Col.	...	1,620	170,917
Other countries.	68,640	9,470	2,653,068
Totals.....	10,339,798	12,058,312	592,107,805

Recapitulation of week's exports:

From—	Pork, bbls.	Bacon and hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York.....	1,600	4,415,400	3,862,350
Boston.....	645	5,038,600	1,449,575
Portland, Me....	300	1,430,000	1,080,500
Philadelphia...	100	145,200	437,084
Baltimore.....	1,179	686,513	2,607,426
Norfolk.....	...	...	...
Newport News...	...	...	195,289
New Orleans....	100	29,550	63,540
Montreal.....	...	1,890,007	643,724
St. John, N. B.	...	...	...
Totals.....	3,933	13,673,370	10,339,798

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	Nov. 1, 1900, to Oct. 19, 1901.	Nov. 1, 1899 to Oct. 20, 1900.	Decrease.
Pork pounds...	40,753,400	46,410,200	5,656,800
Ham and bacon pounds.....	814,765,204	705,603,437	109,161,767
Lard, pounds.....	592,107,805	625,606,299	33,558,494

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS

The strong hog market on lighter receipts of the swine than expected, keeps the products firm, however the disposition may be to prevent an advance for them.

Cottonseed Oil

Seed is marketed more freely at the recent easy prices, and our opinion of a larger cotton crop than generally apprehended is strengthened from that feature, although of course there is less competition for the seed by the late consolidation of the mills. The weather continues all right for the top cotton crop, especially in Texas, and it begins to look like a cotton crop for the year of 10,500,000 bales. Oil market continues slow in New York; hardly changed. Sale of 200 bbls. prime yellow, November delivery, 37c.; December offered at 37c. Not many sellers.

Tallow

Slow and barely settled market; city hhds. held at 5½; bids unimportant. Last sale of city tierces, at 5½, at which it is held. Weekly contract deliveries of about 200 hhds. city, went in at 5½, basis of last sale. At Chicago it is reported that packers have sold at the decline to 6¼ for packers in tierces, and 6¼ in tanks.

Oleo Stearine

A little demand from the South prevailed, with one bid of 11½, but the local compound makers rarely bid over 11¼, although they are not able to buy; up to 11¼ is asked.

TEXAS COTTON OIL MARKET

After a week of light trading, the market closes with sales of Prime Crude at 30 cents for prompt and November-December shipment.

Europe still seems indifferent about cotton oil, and advices are that other vegetable oils are being used by the soap makers there, because of difference in price in their favor.

Prime Crude sold in the Valley to-day at 30 1-2 cents. As before stated, the quality of Texas oil is much superior, this season, to the Valley oil, but the yield of oil, per ton of Valley Seed, is from three to five gallons greater than from Texas seed this year; owing to a wet season there, and a dry season here.

Meal and cake are in good demand at unchanged values—\$23 to \$23.25, f. o. b., Galveston, for meal; and \$22.75 to \$23.00, f. o. b., Galveston, for cake.

Dallas, Tex., Oct. 22.

Oil market steady with better demand. 30c. freely bid and some selling. Meal and cake unchanged.

LATE ICE NOTES

The Cameron Ice and Cold Storage Co., Cameron, Tex., capital \$50,000; has been incorporated.

The new plant of the Essex Ice Co., Orange, N. J., is in course of construction.

The New Hope Creamery Association, New Hope, N. Y., capital \$4,000, has been incorporated.

The Alabama Hardware Co., Montgomery, Ala., will erect ice plant.

The Crystal Ice Co., Paragould, Ark., will built refrigerating plant.

USE THE "HAM & BEEF" RETAINER AND SAVE MONEY

THE HAM CASING COMPANY, PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
1217 FILBERT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

LATE TRADE GLEANINGS

The Cape Fear Fisheries Co., Wilmington, N. C., capital \$40,000, has been incorporated to manufacture fertilizers.

P. & B. PAPERS

It is learned from the Standard Paint Company, manufacturers of the well-known P. & B. products, that they have recently received an order from the Union Baugellschaft, of Vienna, for a lot of 3-ply Ruberoid which will be used as a damp course for the new wing of the "Hofburg" in Vienna. The "Hofburg" is the residence of the Emperor of Austria.)

Ruberoid has found its way into every clime and into every part of every clime. As a damp-course it is peculiarly effective. This damp-course is placed between walls as a preservative from dampness, and Ruberoid serves the purpose as no other material can. It is absolutely impervious to moisture, acids, alkalies, earth gases, etc. It is much used in cellars of buildings, where the average material will not last. The settling of foundations or walls, for instance, very frequently causes the ordinary damp course material to crack and bend, rendering it useless. Cold or uneven temperature also nullifies the efficiency of the ordinary damp course. Ruberoid, however, is absolutely proof against these usually injurious conditions. It always remains soft and pliable no matter what the circumstances. Cold does not harden it and cause it to crack and break. It is made of felt, thoroughly saturated with the well-known P. & B. compound, which is not impaired by varying temperatures and does not evaporate; so that the material is always full of life and in all probability will outlast the building in which it is used.

The P. & B. Giant Insulating papers, also made by the Standard Paint Company, have been used for the insulation of the cold storage rooms of the new mammoth North German Lloyd steamship Kronprinz Wilhelm, recently placed in commission. In the construction of this splendid vessel, which is of the same type as the well-known Express steamship, Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse (in which also P. & B. insulating papers were used), special attention was paid to its refrigerating rooms; and the selection of the P. & B. paper speaks volumes for that product, since only the very finest obtainable materials were used. The refrigerating rooms of the Kronprinz Wilhelm are probably the most extensive of their kind, and the architects realized the necessity of using a paper that was absolutely air-tight and

This invention is a Casing for bottling Boneless Hams. It is a device that saves time, labor and money. It saves shrinkage, increases the flavor of the meat, and gives the ham a beautiful shape and appearance.

Hundreds of Packers are now using The Ham Retainer in all parts of the country. Why not be up to date and adopt The Ham Retainer at once. We invite your correspondence.

would neither absorb dampness nor crack or tear. The P. & B. papers meet this test admirably, since they are moisture-proof and are thoroughly saturated with the P. & B. water and acid-proof compound, which closes every pore, while their permanent pliability under any conditions of temperature makes it most impossible for it to crack or tear while in use.

RECEIPTS AT CENTRES

OCTOBER 19.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	1,000	15,000	1,500
Kansas City	1,000	4,000	2,000
Omaha	200	4,500	1,500
St. Louis	300	2,000	200
OCTOBER 21.			
Chicago	24,000	25,000	24,000
Kansas City	16,000	6,000	8,000
Omaha	5,500	3,000	11,000
St. Louis	6,000	4,000	1,000
OCTOBER 22.			
Chicago	8,000	28,000	22,000
Kansas City	2,000	13,000	6,000
Omaha	8,000	8,500	13,500
St. Louis	5,000	7,000	1,200
OCTOBER 23.			
Chicago	18,500	28,000	2,000
Kansas City	15,000	13,000	6,000
Omaha	5,000	5,500	9,200
St. Louis	4,000	7,000	1,500
OCTOBER 24.			
Chicago	8,000	24,000	18,000
Kansas City	8,000	10,000	3,000
Omaha	3,000	3,500	9,500
St. Louis	3,000	6,000	500
OCTOBER 25.			
Chicago	3,000	21,000	8,000
Kansas City	2,000	7,000	1,000
Omaha	2,000	5,000	200
St. Louis	1,500	6,000	500

CONTENTS

EDITORIAL—	
Shifting the Industrial Base.....	10
Straight Beef at \$4.75.....	10
Lard Broke.....	10
The Dairy Triumvirate.....	10
The Evidence of Prosperity.....	10
GENERAL—	
Hammond Plant Adre.....	11
Kasson on Reciprocity Treaties.....	13
Millions of Live Stock.....	14
Denmark a Pork Rival.....	14
Germany's Foreign Trade in Hides and Skins	15
Can Company Rumor.....	17
Call for National Convention.....	20
Sugar in the Curing Process.....	23
Live Stock Exchange Meets.....	25
Produce Exchange Notes.....	32
Trade Gleanings	17
Insurance Notes	20
TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC—	
Answers to Correspondents.....	21
Tallow	21
ICE AND REFRIGERATION—	
Notes	27
MARKETS—	
Provisions and Lard.....	29
Hides and Skins.....	33
Tallow, Stearine, Grease and Soap.....	30
Cottonseed Oil	31
Kansas City Live Stock Review.....	33
St. Louis Live Stock Review.....	38
Chicago Markets	38, 39, 40
New York Markets	41, 42
RETAIL DEPARTMENT—	
Editorial, News, Hints, etc.....	34, 37

The
NATIONAL PROVISIONER
NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

SHIFTING THE INDUSTRIAL BASE

The industrial base is shifting. The birth of the new South—the commercial South—is at hand. The factors now being introduced into the transforming process are of as much moment to the nation as they are to the hitherto undeveloped wealth which has lain latent in "Dixie" for generations past.

The gradual establishment of important and permanent general packing plants at East St. Louis, Louisville, Fort Worth, New Orleans and other Southern centers by Armour, Swift, Morris and other large concerns in the recent past presages the extension of this movement in Southern territory. The establishment at Atlanta and other Southern points by Swift and Armour of immense fertilizer plants to utilize by-products of the packing house and the cotton oil mill accentuates the movement. When it is also remembered that the cotton oil concerns contemplated a general establishment of compound lard plants below Mason and Dixon's line and that a similar plan is in the minds of the packers, the future of the South from this point of view becomes still more important. On these lines the development is now shaping and proceeding. Texas crude oil will forward it.

STRAIGHT BEEF AT \$4.50

Straight carcass beef sold in New York City this week at \$4.50. The steers cast around \$4.50 live weight. Fair cow carcasses sold from the boxes at as low as \$3.75. The heifers from which they came could not have cost less than that price on the hoof.

While real prime hand fed beef will fetch almost any price and is a very hard thing to be got, the above prices for grasser and cow carcass beef show that this grade of stuff has to be thrown at the butcher to get him to take it from the wholesale cooler. The packer just now is impotent to do otherwise as he has to buy what is in the market and slaughter it. There is good beef bought and killed but there are not enough cattle of the corn fed variety to be had to fill export orders and the full demands of the domestic trade at the same time. Retail butchers, however, are marketing the medium and lower grade of beef at good prices though making little on prime stuff, while the packer is selling his prime as well as the inferior stuff at a \$1 per 100 loss. This condition is unsatisfactory.

Editorial Page**LARD BROKE**

The lard market went to pieces this week. The sudden drop in lard prices disorganized trading to a large extent.

There are, apparently two reasons for this condition. The chief cause may be in the fact that the foreign trade would not buy further at the high price which has been ruling for a time. The domestic market would not absorb the offerings either at the prices of last week. The National Provisioner last week stated that the one fear of high prices was to stop consumption. This fear, it seems, was not fanciful.

The other element which, doubtless, had an effect upon the fall in lard was the fact that several large makers had heavy stocks which they held for a higher market but which they may have decided to offer when the European market began to vacillate. Cotton oil had also felt the glut as stocks could not be moved in the existing state of trade. The supply of hogs has not increased to such an extent as to throw down the lard market. We think, however, that the present situation is temporary and that a reaction to better prices will set in again soon and that hogs will rule high in the spring. October hog receipts were small, the smallest in eight years, and weights averaged light. Prices were high, very high. Hog receipts are likely to continue light for months.

come up again. It is the Western livestock man who has tenderly fostered the beet sugar crowd who are now in an ungrateful alliance with the butter and free hide combinations; the two vultures that are picking at the life of oleo oil, neutral lard and the hide of the American beef steer while loading the market with tallow stuffed cheeses, compound butters and oil stuffed split leathers at the price for the genuine Simon-pure articles.

AN EVIDENCE OF PROSPERITY

One of the best evidences of the substantial prosperity of the West is the fact that "cattle paper" is now one of the most sought and best securities to be found. A few years ago such paper was a drug on the market and it had long become a nightmare with the banks before the general commercial prosperity of the world woke up and gave both market and movement to the products of our live stock. It may be a coincidence that the recent jostle we gave Spain in Cuba as well as the other belligerent disturbances which followed augured well for both our internal trade and our foreign commerce.

Whether it be the upheaval of war or the sounder reaction in trade due to other causes or not, the United States seems to have less cause for complaint now than any other country. The West has been a direct recipient and the live stock men there find themselves, happily, in a very prosperous and strong position.

THE DAIRY TRIUMVIRATE

It was long a mystery why the dairy interests and the beet sugar interests in Utah and elsewhere were such strong partisans of each other. It was left to some one in Connecticut to give away the sacred bond of the holy alliance. It is simply this: The beet sugar man says that he is a farmer—not a horticulturist. When the sugar has been extracted from the beet the residue becomes an excellent food for the milch cow. The beet man has no other market than that afforded by the dairy cow's stomach. When the beet gardener, the beet sugar maker and the butter maker rise to hurrah for some one or something, they simply hurrah for each other and vote together. As our beet sugar factories make 300,000,000 lbs. of beet sugar annually and the bulk of the residue of these mills go into dairy cattle feed it can well be seen how important an ally the butter folks have in this interest. Now, oleomargarine, cotton oil, and stockman may remember this when the sugar duties

THE COTTON CROP AND CRUDE OIL

The National Provisioner's estimate of the cotton crop condition was based upon the government's estimate, plus the independent canvass of the situation since the issuing of the official data. It might be added, however, that the larger area which has been planted and the good fall gathering conditions minimize and virtually overcome the poorer crop conditions as shown in the earlier reports.

In a recent issue The National Provisioner gave its estimate of the cotton crop as around 10,600,000 bales. There is no reason yet to modify that. Crude oil men who wish to hold back their product on the assumption of a smaller crop should put the above figures down some where in their memorandum book for reference when the crop is all in and the final figures are made up.

CALL FOR THE NATIONAL CONVENTION

Chicago, Ill., October 18, 1901.

To the Members of the National Live Stock Association and all others interested in the Live Stock Industry:

Complying with action taken by the Salt Lake Convention, we have the honor to advise you that the fifth annual convention of the National Live Stock Association will convene in Studebaker's Theatre, Chicago, Ill., December 3, 1901, and continue through as many sessions as the business may require.

Delegates will be admitted according to the provisions of the constitution, as follows:

Each State, territorial, county or local range association of cattle, sheep, horses or swine breeders may appoint one delegate for every 10,000 head of stock or part thereof, represented by the members of such organization.

The governors of each State and territory may appoint three delegates-at-large.

Each feeders' and breeders' association may appoint one delegate-at-large and one for every fifty members or part thereof.

In counties where there is no regular live stock organization, the county commissioners may appoint one delegate from among the stockmen of said county.

Each State or territorial live stock sanitary board may appoint three delegates.

Each State Board of Agriculture or agricultural college may appoint one delegate.

Each live stock commission merchants' exchange may appoint one delegate-at-large and one for each twenty-five members thereof.

Each stock yards company may appoint one delegate.

Each railway and transportation company may appoint one delegate.

Each chamber of commerce may appoint one delegate for every 100 members.

Each dairymen's association may appoint one delegate.

Each State irrigation organization may appoint one delegate.

Any bona fide stockman engaged in breeding, feeding, trading or handling live stock and not a member of any live stock association, may become a member of this association by the payment of an initiation fee of \$10, and an annual due of \$10.

Delegates may be appointed from Canada and the Republic of Mexico, but in all cases, except those from State and county, the requirements regarding membership must be complied with.

Among the subjects which will come before the convention to be acted upon are:

An endorsement of the association in opposing the policy of State Sanitary Boards in imposing a reinspection and fee on interstate shipments of live stock after said stock has been inspected by a federal official. This case is now before the Supreme Court of the United States.

A bill to provide for the federal inspection and tagging of woolen goods, so as to prevent the sale of shoddy and waste as pure wool. This is not only a protection to the producer, but to the consumer as well.

Some plan to amicably settle the question of limited grazing on forest reserves.

Means for the eradication of poisonous plants on the ranges.

An annual classified census of live stock, the figures to be published within ninety days from the time taken. Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture, has agreed to recommend this to the next Congress.

A bill for a classified assessment of live stock.

A bill allowing settlers to exchange lands of equal value with the government for the purpose of solidifying their holdings.

A bill providing for a Second Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, whose department shall be the live stock industry exclusively.

A demand upon Congress that the Interstate Commerce Act shall be amended so as to give the Interstate Commerce Commission power to enforce its orders and decrees.

Also all matters pertaining to sanitation, markets, transportation, feeding, breeding, etc., in which you are interested and which may be brought before the meeting.

Any member of the association interested in any subject of a general nature, is respectfully requested to place it in the form of a resolution and send it to the Secretary at once, so it may be brought before the first meeting of the Executive Committee and thus receive early consideration by the convention.

For mutual protection it has become the policy of all industries to organize. It must be conceded that in a national organization the live stock industry of the nation can accomplish more in its interest than by individual efforts. The history of this organization will demonstrate this fact. The cost to local associations and individuals in maintaining a central organization is a bagatelle in comparison to the benefits received. If you or your local association are not members of the National Association, you are earnestly requested to make application immediately, in order that you may be represented at the Chicago meeting. Blanks for this purpose and all information may be had by addressing the Secretary.

All associations, governors and county commissioners are requested to send the names and postoffice addresses of their delegates to the Secretary as soon as named, in order that the roll may be promptly and properly arranged.

The citizens of Chicago are arranging to entertain all delegates and visitors in a most handsome manner; the great packing houses have extended an invitation to all delegates to visit their plants; the second International Live Stock Exposition, the greatest of the kind ever held on the continent, will be a special feature during the week; and an effort is being made to run an excursion to Washington, D. C., after the meeting. In fact, everything possible will be done for your entertainment, but you are asked to attend to the business of the convention first.

Immediately on arriving in Chicago you should register with the Secretary at headquarters, Great Northern Hotel, or the Theatre, when you will be provided with badges admitting you to the convention hall, and coupon tickets for all entertainments given by the citizens.

All railways have granted a rate of one fare plus two dollars for the round trip. Be sure and ask for rates to the National Live Stock Convention at Chicago, on sale December 1.

JOHN W. SPRINGER,
President.
CHARLES F. MARTIN,
Secretary.

INSURANCE NOTES

How the Insured Can Influence Rates

In the early days of fire insurance, as carried on by means of local agents, the latter were given broad discretion in the fixing of rates upon the risks they wrote. Necessarily the opinions of different agents as to the comparative liability to destruction of various classes of properties, and of separate properties of the same class, were often widely at variance. While no intelligent underwriter would now claim that the art of fire insurance rating has reached perfection, it is nevertheless true that it has made great advances. A sufficient degree of co-operation and common knowledge has not yet been attained to place the art upon a truly scientific basis, but every year sees progress made in this direction. In the meantime it is gradually coming more and more within the power of the insured, or his representatives, to control, or at least to influence, the premium rate upon his property. Although the rate-makers are quick to note defects in municipal management affecting the fire danger, they are even quicker in granting substantial recognition for city improvements. Thus, after suffering heavy losses and meeting with discouragement in their efforts to secure a better water supply in Philadelphia, about two years ago the underwriters felt compelled to levy an additional rate upon mercantile and manufacturing property in certain sections. This was done by means of special slips attached to policies, which specified the reason for the advance. Subsequently, when the city government acceded to the popular demand, this increase was rescinded. Similar action is now threatened at Toledo, O., where a decrease in the number of firemen is discussed. It is stated that an addition of 25 per cent. will be made to premium rates if 50 firemen are laid off; and it is estimated that this will amount to \$150,000. On the other hand, underwriters have frequently displayed an entire willingness to meet cities or individuals more than half way when they are making efforts to lower the fire hazard. This has been freshly evidenced at Birmingham, Ala., where, after successful negotiations looking to the enactment of building laws and the appointment of a building inspector, the insurance companies have fulfilled their agreement by giving the city a first-class rating and cutting its basis rate to 50 cents. At Pittsburg an effort is making to have the water supply improved, in consideration of which more favorable rates will doubtless be made. Commercial bodies can double their usefulness to their members, and to the public at large, by pushing their city fathers and urging reasonable public improvements in other ways.

Turning to the more private side of the matter of securing rate reductions, the plan about to be adopted in Cincinnati should commend itself to both insurer and insured. Mercantile risks are to be rated there by "schedule"—that is, starting with a basis rate for the city, each structure and stock will be rated upon its merits, additions or deductions being made for certain specified conditions. The new part of the scheme is to present each property owner with a copy of the schedule showing exactly how the final rate is made up, thus enabling him to calculate to a penny how much he can save by improving his plant in any particular manner. It is anticipated that this plan will lead to more harmonious relations between the buyers and the sellers of fire insurance.

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

TALLOW

The following excellent article on tallow is taken from the Oil and Colourman's Journal. While the strict definition of tallow given is subject to discussion especially in commercial dealings, the whole article is of great technical value:

BY GEORGE H. HURST, F.C.S., M.S.C.I.

Tallow is one of the oldest of the fatty matters to be used in the making of candles, and although in recent years it has lost much of its importance, yet it is still used in fairly large quantities for the manufacture of dip candles.

Tallow is, or should be, derived from the fat of cows, oxen, sheep, goats, and similar animals, the best fat being taken from the thicker deposits which surround the abdomen, known generally among butchers as the "skin," although it is known by other names in some places. Anatomists call it the omentum. Tallow is also obtained from the fat surrounding the large muscles, the kidneys, and the other organs of the body. Fatty matter can be, and is, obtained from other parts of the animal, such as the intestines, bones, etc., and such fat is often sold as tallow, with, perhaps, a qualifying distinction as "bone" tallow or "tripe" tallow, but often, wherever possible, without such a qualifying description. Whenever tallow is dealt in as "tallow," it is always understood to be the fat obtained from the parts above named, and the sale of any other kind of fat should be regarded as a fraud upon the buyer.

The deposit of tallow as it exists in the animal body is found to be contained in small cells or bladders of animal tissue. The reason for its being in this condition is that while in the living animal it is a liquid, and as such able to move with every motion of the part, yet, being enclosed in the cells, it is not able to flow from the spot in which it is found. As it is taken from the body, the crude fat is known as butcher's fat, and is usually purchased from the butchers by the tallow refiner, who, if he be located in a large town, often distinguishes between "town fat" and "country fat," the former being usually fresher, and therefore yielding a better quality of tallow than the latter. The idea or principle which underlies all processes for the extraction of the tallow from this rough fat is to separate out by some means the animal tissue from the actual fatty matter, a process which is known as "rendering."

Of fatty matters obtained from other parts of the animal body, the intestines give what is called "tripe tallow," the feet yielding "neatsfoot oil," and the bones "bone tallow" or "marrow tallow."

Tallow comes into this country from all parts of the world. Now it is a well-known fact with regard to natural products obtained from various localities that they vary somewhat in appearance, color, odor, consistence, etc., to say nothing of minor differences in chemical composition.

Tallow is no exception to this rule; hence, in the tallows which are sent into England from North America, Australia, Russia, India, etc., there are certain minor differences by which experts can tell the locality from which the tallow came. There can scarcely be any doubt but what these differences are caused by the varying character of the food on which the cattle feed in the various localities, and which must vary to a great extent. Commercially, tallows are distinguished according to their country of origin, and of the cattle, oxen, or sheep, or into beef or mutton from which they are contained. Russian tallow comes chiefly from Cronstadt, Odessa, Taganrog, and St. Petersburg. It is derived chiefly from oxen, and is a hard, yellowish tallow, well suited for candle-

making. A large proportion of the Russian tallow finds its way from Siberia, but no distinction is made between this tallow and that from other parts of Russia. South America sends both "beef" and "mutton" tallow. It is chiefly shipped from the River Plate ports. It is of a strong, yellow color, and usually of fair quality, and serviceable for all uses. North American tallow is of very good quality, rather paler in color than South American, and is the favorite tallow of soap-makers. It is mostly "beef" tallow that comes from North America, but "mutton" tallow is also sent over. Australia also sends large quantities of both "beef" and "mutton" tallow to England of fairly good color and quality. The value of the tallow depends on its consistence; the harder the tallow and higher its melting-point the more valuable it is. These points vary very much within certain limits, which will be presently pointed out.

The chemical composition of tallow varies somewhat, according to the method of feeding and the locality, as well as the kind of tallow. Tallow consists essentially of the two glycerides, olein and stearin, the latter predominating, ranging from 60 in soft to 80 per cent. in hard tallows. Margarine is also probably present in some tallows, while there are also nearly always small quantities of animal tissue, coloring matter, water, but these should not altogether amount to more than from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent. of the total. Beef tallow contains more olein than mutton tallow, so that it is rather softer in consistence, and therefore better adapted for soapmaking and lubricating and for making tallow oil, whereas mutton tallow is more suitable for the candlemaker. The specific gravity of beef tallow ranges from 0.935 to 0.939, while that of mutton tallow ranges from 0.937 to 0.940 at 60 deg. Fahr. (15 deg. C.), while at 212 deg. Fahr. (100 deg. C.), the specific gravity is from 0.860 to 0.862. The melting point of tallow varies very considerably, usually ranging from 36 deg. to 49 deg. C. (97 deg. to 120 deg. Fahr.); the lower limit is that of a soft tallow, while the higher limit is hard tallow. 39 deg. C. (102 deg. Fahr.) is the average melting-point of tallow. After being melted, it begins to solidify at rather lower temperatures—from 33 deg. to 46 deg. C. (115 deg. Fahr.)—but at the moment of solidifying the temperature rises a few degrees. When pure, tallow should be white, fairly firm, and without much

odor and taste. It is soluble in from 40 to 44 times its volume of alcohol. Generally it contains a small volume of free acid, ranging from 0.75 to 7 per cent., although occasionally samples with larger quantities are met with. For soapmaking and candlemaking, the presence of free, fatty acid is not detrimental, but rather otherwise; but for lubricating machinery it is decidedly disadvantageous.

(To be continued.)

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Cost of Exporting

J. B. C., SIOUX CITY, IA.—Regarding your query about ascertaining cost of exporting: When figuring on making quotations it is necessary to take into consideration the following items: Cost of packing, freight to seaboard, ocean freight, including primage and marine insurance, circumstances. These items would cover a c. i. f. sale. To ascertain the cost per hundredweight of consignment shipment, the following items would of necessity have to be added: Dock and town dues, cartage, storage, fire insurance, receiving and delivering charges which would amount in England to about one shilling per hundredweight. Then there would be the brokerage, bank commissions, interest, commissions and the almost inevitable short weight claims. You can thus see the gamut of charges and expense you must be prepared to encounter in embarking in export trade.

Bleaching Grease

T., BOSTON, MASS.—We can furnish you the process of bleaching your grease cheaply and effectively. This has been tried by many renderers with the highest success, and is in no way experimental, but, on the contrary, practical.

Tallow

RENDERER, CINCINNATI, OHIO.—Your inquiries about tallow are covered in the technical article which appears on this page of The National Provisioner to-day. (2) Although you might, after considerable practice make the titre tests on tallows and greases yourself, you would find it better and more satisfactory in every way to entrust it to those having such analyses constantly in hand. (3) If you have many tests each week or month our laboratory department will make special terms with you for quantity.

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SUGAR IN THE CURING PROCESS

Sugar is an important item in the curing of our vast output of hams and bacon. When it is remembered that we exported last year more than 512,000,000 pounds of bacon. This was by no means a banner year for our bacon exports as we shipped abroad 650,000,000 lbs. of bacon in 1898 and 562,600,000 lbs. during 1899. To our exports of bacon must be added our exports of hams which equalled 225,800,000 lbs. in 1899 and nearly 200,000,000 lbs. last year; making a total annual export of between 750,000,000 and 800,000,000 lbs. of hams and bacon from this country.

When it is remembered that, roughly speaking, fully eight pounds of sugar are used in the cure of 1,000 pounds of hog product. The curing of our exports alone of hams and bacon thus takes millions of pounds of sugar.

But that is not all because the larger per cent. of the 133,190,000 lbs. of salted or pickled pork which our manufacturers sent abroad last year was of what are commonly called sweet pickled goods. To this must also be added our export of 8,500,000 lbs. of canned pork last year. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that our packing houses use nearly 8,000,000 pounds of sugar yearly in the cure of our annual exports.

Due allowance must, however, be made for the use in curing, by some concerns, of syrup, molasses, sugar crystals and similar sweetening substances.

The 8,000,000 lbs. of sugar used by the government inspected packing houses for the cure of our export of hog products is quite an item but it is small when compared with the gross amount used for the cure of the total amount of pork put up in this country for both domestic and the foreign trade.

For the packing year ending March 1, 1901, the official slaughter houses killed 28,980,000 hogs. Private abattoirs and farmers about 12,000,000 more. The total slaughter of swine then will more probably exceed than fall short of 40,000,000 for the twelve months.

The average live weight per hog of last year's kill at the inspected abattoirs was a shade over 230 lbs. This may be taken as the average for all hogs killed in this country for that year. Dressing at 10 per cent. of the live weight gives a yield of 161 lbs. carcass pork. This will give around 140 lbs. of hams, shoulders and sides available for curing, or an available green pork supply of 5,600,000,000 lbs., from which the pickle vat and smoke house may draw their supplies for curing purposes. It is reasonably safe to say that two-thirds of this immense quantity of fresh hams, shoulders and sides go to the sweet pickle. The American packers, then, are cutting up and curing yearly about 3,750,000,000 lbs. of hog products for the domestic and foreign trade.

On the basis of 8 lbs. of sugar to the 1,000 lbs. of meat cured it takes 30,000,000 lbs. of sugar annually to cure the yearly ham and bacon output of the American meat factories.

The conventional curing material used in the packing of hams and bacon in this country is the highest grade granulated and open kettle sugar for which the packer has to pay around 4 1-2c per pound, or about \$1,350,000 per year.

Messrs. Willett & Gray, the sugar statis-

ticians of Wall street, New York, tell us that the total consumption of sugar in the United States is, in round numbers, 2,360,000 tons or 4,720,444,444 lbs. Of this Louisiana sugar mills only produce 350,000 tons, about 700,000,000 lbs.; the United States beet sugar industry 150,000 tons=300,000,000 lbs; Hawaii, 350,000 tons=700,000,000 lbs.; Porto Rico, 150,000 tons=300,000,000 lbs. The total annual supply from domestic production and from the free ports of Hawaii and Porto Rico together amount to only 1,000,000 tons, 2,000,000,000 lbs. of the total consumption of sugar in this country, leaving a deficiency of 1,360,000 tons or 2,720,000,000 lbs. to be imported from countries against whose product we place a protective duty of 1.685 cents per pound. This is equivalent to an ad valorem duty of 86 per cent. This, too, in face of the fact that, with all the artificial bracer of a high tariff the American sugar planters have not been able to produce more than 700,000,000 lbs. of the 4,720,000,000 lbs. of sugar used in the manufacturing of the consumption trade of this country.

The Wall Street statistical authorities above referred to say that "on October 8, the quotation for Cuba Centrifugal sugar, 96 per cent. test, free on board Cuba, was 1.96 cents per pound."

The point of interest to our meat trade is that the American sugar grower cannot, under even tariffs and business grow even one-tenth of the sugar needed in this country while the curer of meats is forced to pay the difference 1.96 cents and 4 1-2c per pound in the form of duty to keep the remaining nine-tenths out of the country unless the Cuban sugar, for instance, wished to climb over the tariff wall. There are other food lines besides the meat industry which feel the sugar tax burden. If this tariff on sugar protected any considerable producing interest in this country there would be some excuse for it, but it does not while adding its burden to every cup of coffee and tea, every glass of ale and beer, millions upon millions of pounds of butter and cheese, every slice of ham and bacon, and most of jam, jelly and fruit preserving enterprises of this country. Sugar is no longer a luxury, exclusively. It is a necessity to food factories.

LONDON SAUSAGES

Railway arches have doubtless been put to multitudinous uses from time to time, and more particularly in the neighborhood of London, where they may be seen serving the purpose of a stable or a church. The sanitary inspector of Bethnal Green has, however, been devoting his attention to the operations beneath an archway in that part of London. About a year ago certain persons were prosecuted and heavily fined for selling and using for human food material purchased from a cats' and dogs' meat dealer, the lessee of a railway arch, and somewhat similar mysteries have again been enacted in the same neighborhood, but outside the district of Bethnal Green.

It appeared for a long time that the cats' meat trade had ceased, but by means of a midnight vigil the sanitary inspector ascertained that the cats' meat was removed surreptitiously to a small private house from which it was fetched by makers of

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sausages. After considerable trouble a butcher in Hackney was followed home with a consignment of this material, which on arrival at the butcher's premises was seized and condemned. Further legal proceedings are impending.

The inspector is of the opinion that an enormous amount of this objectionable substance, highly seasoned with condiments and, perhaps, temptingly colored, is dealt with, and that regular markets exist for the trade. Sausage factories need much watching in this country. What is required is the right of entry into all places in which food or substances used for the preparation of food are made ready for the market. Such a procedure is better than much analysis.—London Lancet.

DRAWBACK ON BUTTER

The acting secretary of the United States Treasury has written the following letter to a collector of customs:

"On the exportation of butter manufactured with the use of domestic butter and wholly imported salt a drawback may be allowed equal in amount to the duties paid on the imported material used, less the legal deduction of 1 per cent. In the liquidation, the quantity of imported salt which may be taken as the basis for allowance may be that stated in the drawback entry, after official verification, but in no case shall such allowance be in excess of 13 pounds for each 112 pounds of the exported article."

A BACON RUMOR

Reports from Chicago say that Sir Thomas Lipton is forming an international bacon combine which is to have headquarters at Chicago, Ill. The rumor says that London lawyers are preparing a prospectus for the company and shares will be issued to the investing public in November.

A WHOLE SALE HOUSE

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LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE MEETS

The National Live Stock Exchange held its annual meeting in St. Joseph yesterday. There were thirteen live stock markets represented and the session was highly profitable and most successful. The address of President W. H. Thompson, Jr., was as follows:

Gentlemen of the Convention:

Once more we are assembled in general convention as the National Live Stock Exchange. We have listened to the hearty words of welcome spoken by the local exchange at St. Joseph, and before taking up the questions of interest which must necessarily come before us for consideration at this meeting, we wish to thank the city of St. Joseph for its cordial welcome to us. We should not be surprised at her tokens of welcome, as this city is well known as a haven of hospitality for the traveler, and our reception simply verifies this belief.

We appreciate all the efforts put forth for our present accommodation and entertainment. We are heartily grateful for the same, and shall, one and all, sing the praises of this noble city, which has opened wide her doors to us, and to these generous citizens who have opened to us their hearts.

The hospitality of St. Joseph will hereafter be one of the oft-repeated phrases in our home conversation, and will stand for a perfect welcome. This stock market is the youngest live stock market belonging to this exchange. When such a mere infant in arms can do so well, what may we look for when she is grown up? Look about you and note on every hand the great change that has been wrought here. An open prairie has been transformed into an enterprising city, and live stock commercial center. It is certainly marvelous.

Entertained as we are, by such a beautiful, prosperous and growing city, it is only natural that our minds should turn to a review of the condition of our country as a whole. After a general survey we find it an acknowledged fact that the welfare of our nation, our government, our churches, banks, schools, railroad interests, commercial relations, interstate and international, depend largely upon the success of our unlimited agricultural resources. I say the agricultural resources are unlimited if only husbanded upon economical principles. This being true, and as this is the greatest industry of our country, why should it not receive the greatest attention and most thorough study? Why should farming not be a profession handed down from one generation to the next, and thus constantly improved? Should not the farmers' sons, as well as other young men, follow agriculture as a profession? They, by right of birth and rearing, should be the agriculturalists of the next generation. At present you will find farmers' sons in all branches of industry. Many of them will say: "Sorry is the day I left the old farm." In former days the boy of the farm had a hard life; toiled early and late, with but few hours free from labor, where-in he could cultivate a taste for knowledge. And when once interested his chances were so meager he could scarcely satisfy the de-

sire to learn more about his chosen profession.

The surroundings of the farmer's boy have now changed. His work has been lightened by labor-saving machinery. The marvelous system of newspapers, those great educators of the people, bring him wisdom and information from all parts of the world and places them at his disposal wherever he is, from rugged Maine to barren Arizona.

The people of the whole country show their interest in him by liberal appropriations of money through the legislatures for more and larger agricultural schools, where it will be possible for him to become more familiar with his chosen profession. Besides this, our nation highly honors his calling. The agriculturist is to be found connected with all our leading industries. They are in the majority in our legislative bodies, and, of a truth, upon them we depend for laws to protect our institutions, and such laws are felt through the entire system of our government. The farmer is an important factor in our national life. All encouragement should be given to the son to follow in his father's footsteps. Then shall poverty be wiped out, and all cities shall be as prosperous and flourishing as this city which welcomes us to-day. The farmer's son can largely make or mar the future of our country.

The one factor that assures success to our agricultural system is the live stock industry, the greatest single industry of this country. The unceasing efforts made at the present time by our breeders and raisers of live stock, and their untiring labor to constantly bring their products before the people by public sales and exhibitions for their approval, are a great incentive to the determination of our agriculturists to place the live stock interests of this country far in advance of those of any other.

Who shall be the agriculturists of this great country, and upon whom shall depend the successful development of the untiring zeal of the present generation? Should they not be the farmers' sons of to-day? Who are better fitted for this great work than they who are thoroughly educated in the resources of this country? Efforts are being made daily to bring them in closer touch with the live stock interests of the world. It is their pleasure to watch the development of the labors of others with a determination to improve on the result, if possible, being fully assured of the approbation of the public if successful. Public sentiment is very pronounced for improvement in all branches of this important industry. Why do foreign countries display such anxiety over our commerce? Because they are fully aware of the durability of our products and of their cheapness. Why are they apparently so interested in the welfare of our fine stock and meat-food products, and yet on the least supposed provocation pretend to place an embargo on them, so as to almost prohibit their importation into their ports? Because, as it is clear to the

whole commercial world, these countries are aware that the time is coming when they will have to depend largely upon this country for these products, and because we produce them more cheaply and better suited to their wants than any they can obtain elsewhere. Again, they are aware that this country can clothe and feed the civilized world if given a chance. Of course, they are not ready just yet to give us that chance.

It is necessary for the producer to be very particular about the quality of his output, as on him depends largely the success of our commercial relations abroad. The statesman and the lawyer may save our nation; the doctors and men of professions may gain glory for her, but her preservation and continuance as one of the greatest nations of the world depend upon the producer who alone can govern her standing in commerce. His is a duty of vast importance. May he realize its gravity and put forth efforts in proportion thereto.

Standing as we do in our business relations to this great interest, with one hand, as it were, on the pulse of the live stock business of the world, noting the disposition of the consumer, as well as the output of the producer, all over the world, studying carefully the interests of all concerned, let us consider it our duty to encourage and in every way possible promote the interests of this great industry, constantly assuring the producer of the necessity of making his product the best attainable.

CLASSIFICATION OF SOAP

The Interstate Commerce Commission heard argument in the case of the Proctor & Gamble Company of Cincinnati against the Big Four and Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern, and the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroads, the initial carriers out of Cincinnati of the products of the complaining concern.

The main question at issue in the case is that of the classification of soap, for ten years prior to January 1st, 1900, that article being in the sixth class in the official classification territory, and after that advanced by the railroads in the classification territory to the fifth class. The new rates the complaining manufacturing company believed unreasonable and unjust, and instituted complaint before the Commission against initial carriers out of Cincinnati and their Eastern connections.

For a year and a half the Commission has been taking evidence on the complaint, and is now hearing the arguments of the attorneys representing the various interests.

The question at issue is of considerable importance, as the decision of the Commission will have general application as affecting the commodity named.

ANTI-PRESERVATIVE LAW UP-HELD

The New York Anti-Preservative law passed by the last Legislature has been declared constitutional by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Fourth Department, Justice Hiscock writing the opinion. The case came up on a Rochester violation, where adulterated cream was sold, a preservative having been used.

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What They Say of It.

San Francisco, May 14, 1898.
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We have received the book and
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From "The Scientific American."

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made special effort to keep their
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as possible; so that the literature
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Nearly every manufacturer has
some little arrangement, machine
or device which enables him to
economize in some way or other,
so that "The National Provision-
er" has done wisely in collecting
the writings of men who are en-
tirely familiar with the various
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atine. ("The National Provision-
er" not only collected the writ-
ings of experts, but ordered the
same at considerable expense.—
Ed.) The result is a very helpful
book, which may be regarded as
one of the most important contri-
butions ever made on the subject.
The book is handsomely printed
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ICE AND REFRIGERATION

The creamery at Talmage, Ia., was destroyed by fire.

John G. Speller, Tremont, O., will erect a creamery.

The National Ice Co., Stockton, Cal., will erect a large ice plant.

An ice plant will be built at Athens, Ga., says the Athens Banner.

Andrew Smith, Whatcom, Wash., will erect a creamery at Lynden, Wash.

The creamery at Snohomish, Wash., was destroyed by fire; loss \$5,000.

Captain John Killen, Nantucket, Mass., is contemplating erection of an ice plant.

The Early Dawn Creamery Co., Pittsburg, Pa., capital \$1,000, has been incorporated.

The Brunswick Creamery Co., Troy, N. Y., has filed certificate that half of capital stock is paid in.

The Park Hotel and Cold Storage Company, Warren, O., has changed name to Park Hotel Company.

The butter and cheese warehouse of A. A. Ayer & Co., at Montreal, Que., Can., was destroyed by fire.

Work has commenced on rebuilding the plant of the Kansas Ice and Storage Company, Salina, Kan.

Otto Pressprich & Co., Chicago, Ill., purpose to establish a \$2,000,000 dairy association to supply the city with milk.

The Union, National and Ice and Cold Stor-

age companies, of San Bernardino, Cal., will increase capacity of their joint plant.

A new cold storage plant will be established at St. Paul, Minn., through the Chamber of Commerce, so it is reported.

The new cold storage and packing plant of the Armour Packing Co., at New Orleans, La., has been opened for business.

The German Cheese Co., Naperville, Ill., capital \$18,000, has been incorporated by W. A. Sigmund, J. A. Reuss and H. Haight.

The German Cheese Co., Naperville, Ill., capital \$18,000, has been incorporated by W. A. Sigmund, J. A. Reuss, and H. Haight.

The Gasogas Company, New York, capital \$100,000, has been incorporated, and will furnish refrigeration by the use of gasoline.

The Gallipolis Ice Company, Gallipolis, O., capital \$21,000, has been incorporated by George E. Bush, M. H. Brown, T. H. Davis and others.

The Jordan Farm Dairy, Salt Lake City, Utah, capital \$10,000, has been incorporated by George McCarroll, J. A. Goodhue, A. J. Vorse and others.

The Valley Condensed Milk and Cream Co., Hanford, Cal., capital \$9,000, has been incorporated by F. D. Smith, F. Foster, S. L. Jackson and others.

The Retail Grocers' Association of Omaha, Neb., is again considering the advisability of erecting an ice plant. The Restaurateurs

and Hotel Proprietors' Protective Association of the same city is also considering a similar plan.

(Late Ice Notes, page 18.)

WILL FIGHT AMERICAN PACKERS

Advices from London say British capitalists, in order to prevent American meat dealers from feeding the British army, have organized a company for the purpose of erecting an immense cold storage plant in Bristol. In connection with the packing establishment there will be an abattoir having facilities for the slaughter of 1,000 cattle a day. Although the money for the enterprise is exclusively British the ideas involved are wholly American. It is understood that the scheme is a practical response to the recent action of American capitalists in building a large cold storage plant and abattoir at Barron-in-Furness, admittedly intended to keep the British meat trade in American hands without arousing local industrial antagonism.

NINETY PER CENT DIVIDEND

The South African Supply and Cold Storage Company has declared a dividend of 90 per cent., together with a 50 per cent. bonus. The company carried forward a surplus of 750,000 pounds.

Will not Locate in Kansas City

It is reported that the Omaha Packing Company has decided not to locate in Kansas City owing to the high price of real estate.



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PROVISIONS AND LARD

Weekly Review

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

Alternately Easy and Steady Prices, no Marked Declines at any Time, Hog Supplies Less than Looked For

While there is no disposition to support the market for the hog products, it is clear that the temper to weaken it is modified by the showing of hog supplies. There are fewer hogs coming forward than had been looked for by most of the packers. The disposition among the farmers is, probably to be indifferent over marketing their supplies of swine because of the recent declines in prices for them at marketable points. There is a question, however, if fewer marketable hogs are not back than had been counted upon because of the rushing forward of the swine two or three months since on weather and crop conditions. Indeed the average weight of the hogs received this week are lighter perhaps implying some exhaustion of marketable averages; there are as well rather fewer of them marketed than last year for the month. Efforts of packers, therefore, are in some degree restrained for lower prices of the products; the effect thence has been less significant upon the markets for the swine. Then again the competition to get the hogs on their insatiable supplies, and in view of the small stocks of the products, prevents a very marked bearish tendency. At the same time there would appear to be no reason for expectations of a changed sentiment over trading values. While prices of the products may not go materially lower, it is hardly probable that they will be allowed to drift higher more than temporarily. The stocks of the products are of that small order that there would naturally be less interest in protecting their values than in getting hogs proportionately lower with an easier basis for the products. A bearish tendency would probably be more marked in the event of hogs showing more freely in the supply, as there appears a desire generally to put the packing down upon a lower basis. If it is true that hogs are being held back because of the late lower prices for them their marketing is delayed for only a short time. We can see no reason for more than spasmodic changes to better prices in the near future. It is a fact, however, that despite the seeming conservative buying of lard and meats latterly, and which is attributed to the unsettled feeling among buyers over the near future, that the stocks of the products at the packing points gain very slowly, if at all, and that the prospects of making accumulations of the products of a very material order are poor for the remainder of this year. It must be considered that there are demands held off on the unstable look of affairs, and which must be satisfied ultimately, and that even current demands seem to be using up the productions. There is no question but that consumption is large in every direction of hog products, that some distributors of them may hold off for a while in hopes of more settled conditions of prices, but that they will be compelled to resupply liberally before long. In the long run it will be a question of supply and demand, and there are no signs as yet that consumers are unable to pay around late prices.

It looks to us as if the hog crop was a large one, but that the effect from it was probably more in the spring months, and that there was likely meanwhile to be better protected values than then; more secure markets however, for the products than at present are not likely to come about for a while, although December and January deliveries may open up stronger situations for them. If the "long" interest on January stuff is held along it is hard to see how the products could be accumulated sufficiently to meet it, in consideration of any possible receipts of hogs and the actual needs of the products for the consumption.

The efforts to sell this week have been directed more to the deliveries nearer than January; indeed there appears to be growing confidence on this latter month. Speculation on the part of the outsiders is, however, of a very conservative order; and drifts on small fluctuations either way. It is realized all around that the market can be easily manipulated and a "short" does not care to take the chances on the small showing of stocks.

Many articles associated with hog products, have drifted easier this week; cotton oil has not only had the lard influence to affect it, but a dull condition of business which has back of it want of confidence over current prices on the advancing season to larger productions, diminished business in compounds and stagnant export trading. The compound lard has been reduced 1-8 this week, to 7-8 for car lots, while it would have been possible to have advanced it had pure lard maintained its firmness. Tallow is also easier; indeed all traders in all fats hold the lard market responsible for deficient buying interest in them and the modified views over their prices.

In New York, pure lard has a bad break this week, it has, also been very dull. The city lard has been bought up close to offerings at lower prices. The pork business has been small at easier prices. The city cutters have been able to market shoulders and hams at a steady line of prices, but they have yielded a little on the prices of bellies, of which they have sold fair quantities to the mining regions.

Sales in New York for week to present writing: 550 bbls. mess pork, \$15.50@16.75; 250 bbls. short clear do., \$17.50@19.50; 200 bbls. city family do., \$17.00@17.50; 1,250 tcs. western steam lard, \$9.50@9.70, now \$9.50; 750 tcs. city lard, \$8.90@9.20. (Compound lard reduced to 7-8 for car lots); 2,500 loose pickled shoulders, 7 1-2; 3,800 loose pickled hams, 10 1-2@10 3-4; 24,000 lbs. pickled bellies, 14 lbs. average, 9 1-4@9 3-8; 28,000 lbs. do., 12 lbs. average, 9 3-4; 5,000 lbs. do., 10 lbs. average, 10; 4,000 lbs. smoking, do., 11; 2,500 green hams, average 10@10 1-4; 1,500 green bellies, average, 10@10 1-4.

Exports from the Atlantic ports last week: 3,933 bbls. pork; 10,339,788 pounds lard; 13,673,370 pounds meats; corresponding week last year; 4,109 bus. pork; 12,058,312 pounds lard; 14,614,893 pounds meats.

Beef.—Rather less firmly held; exporters are quieter. Extra India mess, city, tcs., \$18.00; barreled mess, \$9.50@10; packet, \$10 @11; family, \$11@12.

PACKINGHOUSE EXTENSIONS

Nelson Morris & Co. are adding two important branches to their Chicago plant. One is for the manufacture of butterine and the other for glue. The buildings will cost about \$100,000.

Swift & Co. are preparing plans for the enlargement of their steam and refrigeration equipment to keep pace with the growth of their business.

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

Weekly Review

TALLOW.—Unquestionably the markets have a tame look. Up to Tuesday, following our previous review, the melters continued holding a price at which there was no possibility of business unless the lard market revived in tone, and which, in our view, looked improbable. On Tuesday, however, the melters were willing to accept a modified basis, or 5 1-2 for city, in hhds.; local soap buyers at that price, came in and bought all they were offered. Thus there were 400 hhds. city sold on that day at 5 1-2 and which cleaned up outside of a lot of 100 hhds. the offerings for this week's delivery, as well as those for a part of next week. Naturally at the close of Tuesday the New York market was quoted firm at 5 1-2 per hhd. and 5 3-4 for tierces. But on Wednesday came the report of the London auction sale of 9d. and one shilling decline, which perhaps the most important feature of it was the large offering, or fully 2,200 casks, of which less than one-quarter sold. It is true that this decline hardly went beyond the concession that had been made here of 1-4, but the fact that the English markets tumble upon any manifestation of weakness in this country, places them as far off from business here as before, while the increased disposition on their part to sell, as shown by the enlarged offerings, is an exhibition of depression there which is likely to postpone the possibility of interest thence over our supplies. It is clear that the home consumption of the beef fat is abated and that it is likely to be of a comparatively moderate order until the lard market wears around from its tendency to weakness; therefore that the prospects concerning export business are discouraging to those who had hoped for a tallow situation based upon statistics. It is well known that stocks of tallow in Europe, particularly in England, are materially short of ordinary holdings, and that with more assured conditions in this country over prices, that export demand would follow. Besides there are lighter holdings of the tallow over this country than usual at this time of the year, as the outcome of an enormous home consumption previously for months. But if trading is to continue of the modified order noted more recently there is likely to be more of a supply, and consequent further unsettled situations. We regard the beef fat portion as likely to depend more upon the developments of the lard market for some time, and cannot see why the hog packers should be interested in strengthening prices while the hog movement continues liberal. A quickened lard market would of course largely increase the consumption of the beef fat for the make of competing goods, and with more tone to the market the exporters would undoubtedly buy; but there are no signs of strengthened lard or other prices for the near future; even with a small stock of lard the

packers have less to protect and are that much more favorably situated to bear the prices of hogs down and lay the packing upon a more reasonable basis, to take advantage of in the later future.

City edible is scarce; it is at about 7; sales 200 tcs. at 7c. Country made comes in very moderately and it is closely bought up by the soap makers. Sales of 315,000 pounds at 5 3-8@5 3-4, as to quality. At the west there is a quiet, unsettled and wholly nominal feeling, where edible is quoted at about 6 3-4@7; prime packers, 6 1-4@6 3-8, No. 1 do., 5 1-2@5 3-4; No. 2 do., at 4 5-8@5 1-4; city renderers, 5 1-4@5 1-2; prime country, 5 3-8@5 5-8; No. 2, do., 4 1-8@4 7-8.

LATER.—City in hhds. is generally held at 5 1-2, but bids are practically withdrawn. It is thought that the weekly contract deliveries will be made at 5 1-2. A sale of 500 tcs. city was made at 5 3-4.

OLEO STEARINE.—There is determination on the part of both buyers and sellers not to force affairs. Sellers have some hopes of renewed vitality to the lard situation, while buyers realize that in the event of a continuation of the drooping tendency that the compounds must suffer for a while with it and that they would not be able to meet late market rates for the stearine. At the same time the pressers holdings are moderate, although if the dullness of trade continues steady accumulations will, of course, follow. Unquestionably at some time in the near future the business in the compounds using the stearine, must materially enlarge as the distributors as a whole, are reducing their

supplies of the compounds, as there is no abatement of the consumption of them. In New York, 11 1-2 was bid early in the week from the South, and 11 3-4 asked, but later 11 1-2 was considered a quotation in a nominal way, and most of our home consumers declined to pay 11 1-2. Chicago asks 11 7-8.

LARD STEARINE.—Really choice could hardly be bought under 11, but some good western lots have been secured as low as 10 1-2. There is not much of a call for the stearine, at the same time the surplus left over from pressers' hands is small.

GREASE.—Buyers have rather the advantage. They are inclined to negotiate cautiously on the tame look of everything in the fat line, on export account particularly. There is a good deal of low grade stock on offer, but really choice grades are not plenty. Everybody seems disposed to await clearer ideas of the entire situation. Meanwhile prices are quoted nominally as follows: "A" white, at 6@6 1-4; "B" white, 5 3-4@5 7-8; yellow, 4 3-4@4 7-8; bone and house, 5@5 1-8. At the west, nominal prices are 6 for "A" white; 5 3-8 for "B" white. Sales there of house at 4 1-2.

GREASE STEARINE.—Unsettled prices on indifferent buying interest. The accumulations are only moderate, but there is hardly any for the present going to foreign markets. White quoted at 5 3-4@6, and yellow at 5 1-2@5 5-8.

CORN LARD.—Foreign markets hesitate over offerings from this country because of the general unsettled markets for fats; therefore prices are unsettled. Car lots quoted at about 5.25, and jobbing quantities at 5.50.

LARD OIL.—A very dull condition of business. No one cares to buy beyond pressing needs, on account of the uncertainty over prices through the feverish lard market. Sales have been made at 74.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS

Following were the exports from New York to Europe for the week ending Oct. 12, of commodities as shown by Lunham & Moore's statement:

Steamers.	Destination.	Cake.	Cheese.	Bacon.	Butter.	Tcs. & Bbls.	Beef.	Lard Tcs. & Pkgs.
Tauric	Liverpool	389	419	799	275	.....	.....	.....
Bovic	do	.....	.....	589	.....	.....	.....	197 50
Oceanic	do	.....	1904	1377	1047	.....	.....	200 1148
Bohemian	do	1650	.....	295	.....	425 50	.....	90 600
Lucania	do	.....	178	212	.....	.....	.....	100 500
St. Louis	Southampton	.....	.....	2430	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnehaha	London	.....	100	226	2435	15	.....	200 800
Brooklyn City	Bristol	.....	150	12	.....	.....	.....	2850
Consuelo	Hull	188	621	771	.....	50 150	75	835 4148
State of Nebraska	Glasgow	300	.....	163	.....	.....	.....	85 50
Astoria	do	.....	800	910	.....	208 50	.....	250 25
Patricia	Hamburg	.....	.....	130	.....	25 686	25	735 3175
Barbarossa	Bremen	.....	.....	.....	.....	360	.....	50 2300
Amsterdam	Rotterdam	5633	.....	110	.....	90	.....	1272 110
Vaderland	Antwerp	3750	.....	275	.....	.....	.....	50
St. Cuthbert	do	4500	.....	50	.....	35	.....	115 1000
Hekla	Baltic	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	865 1725
La Bretagne	Havre	896	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
Maristow	Havre & Dunkirk	7069	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	255 1225
Hohenzollern	Mediterranean	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	750
Inchmona	Port Natal	5	13 16	2	1142
Total		24435	4230	8325	3757	736 1507	102	5349 21648

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COTTONSEED OIL

Weekly Review

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mills' Superintendents' Associations of the United States

Quotations by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk, tank, cars, which are the prices at the mills.

Unsettled Dull Conditions—Prices Still Lower

While there has been some change in prices to a slightly lower basis this week, the situation has been spiritless and a somewhat nominal look has been given the trading basis. Notwithstanding the demands are slack, it is equally pertinent that there is not much surplus oil on sale. It is the fact that the make of the oil through October, and perhaps for the first half of November, will be essentially needed for contract deliveries that makes the present reserved offerings of it; therefore that the market is not likely to be affected for these deliveries as fully as would have been the case under ordinary supplies, by the weakness in the markets for products with which the oil sympathizes. For instance there are no signs that the lard product is upon a stable basis; indeed it is hard to see why packers should feel disposed to protect prices of the hog fat in the near future; therefore they are likely to be bearish in their ideas over it for the month and perhaps a little later whatever spasmodic changes to better figures happen. The packers because of small stocks of lard have less interest in maintaining values of it now that we are upon the season for an active marketing of hogs, with the consequent disposition to lay the new packing down upon a lower basis. It is the condition of the lard market that primarily leads to uncertainty over everything else.

It is said that foreign markets do not consider the variations of the lard market in connection with the cotton oil, that when they want the oil they buy it; but the fact remains that with a more secure position of the lard market the greater the steadiness in values of associated fats, while it is realized always that the foreigners never care to buy on weak conditions of any product. There is a glaring situation just at present concerning this foreign business. It is true that all foreign markets have for some time consider-

ed our prices for cotton oil too high for free investment, either in spot lots or future deliveries, and that they have felt that no risk was taken by holding off until the new crop oil season was further advanced, realizing that absence of important report demand for our supplies here on an advancing season too large productions of the oil would prove an important factor in determining its value. It must be recollected that in ordinary years from 300,000 to 400,000 barrels of the oil is usually contracted far ahead by this time or a little later period, as covering deliveries running right along into January. This year less than one-quarter of that amount has as yet been contracted for. Then again our western soap buyers are usually active on the blush of the season, and large lines are usually placed ahead to them. The business from the soap trade has thus far this season been of a conservative order, because of the full prices and the hopes entertained by it that as the season advanced prices would run more in their favor. Of course at some time, when the probable conditions of the market for the winter season are clearer, the large delayed demands for the oil from the exporters and home consumers must appear to be giving considerable activity to affairs. It becomes a question then if demands for the cotton oil are not likely to prove large enough to absorb any possible accumulations of the oil in a later future, or at periods in November and December, when the crushing is likely to prove most liberal. However it would seem that liberal demands were not likely to be started from any source until there were further concessions in prices. While we are looking for a market more in buyers favor, yet we think radical deliveries are not probable, unless something unsuspected happens to the lard market to diminish values of manufactured goods using the cotton oil, and to shorten consumption of them. It does not seem probable, that more than moderate further declines can take place in prices of lard and that buyers will have the advantage over it only while the packers are anxious to get hogs cheaper. Since the lard product keeps in small stock with no possibility of a burdensome accumulation of it for some months, the distributors of the hog fat will be compelled to buy steadily because they are holding short supplies. The consumption of fats is probably as great as at any time latterly; but more in question of resupplying freely by distributors who feel on

the unsettled conditions that they may get a more favorable trading market, and this makes dull markets from first hands.

Our belief in a somewhat lower market for cotton oil rests not only upon the indicated tendencies of other fats, but from the situation generally, in the developments over seed, the prices obtained, and the freer marketing of it, through which the mills can afford to sell oil lower, and that they are likely to force an export and other business when the oil begins accumulating.

For instance, the seed is being marketed much more freely in the south-east sections, and most of it is being obtained at \$14.00 per ton; it is said that in many sections from 40 to 50 per cent. more seed has been obtained by the mills than at the corresponding time last year. The proportion of seed supplies obtained, however, does not hold good all over the South. In Texas, particularly there has been a good deal of difficulty in getting all of the seed needed at the prices offered for it. It is clear that the price for the seed in the Southeast enables the mills to feel very comfortable when considering the prices of oil even though they are moderately declining. But the supplies of seed have been of that abundant order at the indicated prices, with the mills fairly well protected as a whole over their near future wants, that an effort is being made to get it cheaper, and the talk is of reducing bids \$. to \$2 per ton.

It would seem doubtful if seed can be shaken up further in price, yet indifference of buyers may secure the concession, in the absence of as general competition for the product as in the previous year. But seed at a further reduction in its price is likely to prove more desirable to planters as a fertilizer, and particularly if fairly good prices are to rule for cotton this year on the prospective crop of it, by which even more extensive planting would be done.

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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

Weekly Review

TALLOW.—Unquestionably the markets have a tame look. Up to Tuesday, following our previous review, the melters continued holding a price at which there was no possibility of business unless the lard market revived in tone, and which, in our view, looked improbable. On Tuesday, however, the melters were willing to accept a modified basis, or 5 1-2 for city, in hhds.; local soap buyers at that price, came in and bought all they were offered. Thus there were 400 hhds. city sold on that day at 5 1-2 and which cleaned up outside of a lot of 100 hhds. the offerings for this week's delivery, as well as those for a part of next week. Naturally at the close of Tuesday the New York market was quoted firm at 5 1-2 per hhd. and 5 3-4 for tierces. But on Wednesday came the report of the London auction sale of 9d. and one shilling decline, which perhaps the most important feature of it was the large offering, or fully 2,200 casks, of which less than one-quarter sold. It is true that this decline hardly went beyond the concession that had been made here of 1-4, but the fact that the English markets tumble upon any manifestation of weakness in this country, places them as far off from business here as before, while the increased disposition on their part to sell, as shown by the enlarged offerings, is an exhibition of depression there which is likely to postpone the possibility of interest thence over our supplies. It is clear that the home consumption of the beef fat is abated and that it is likely to be of a comparatively moderate order until the lard market wears around from its tendency to weakness; therefore that the prospects concerning export business are discouraging to those who had hoped for a tallow situation based upon statistics. It is well known that stocks of tallow in Europe, particularly in England, are materially short of ordinary holdings, and that with more assured conditions in this country over prices, that export demand would follow. Besides there are lighter holdings of the tallow over this country than usual at this time of the year, as the outcome of an enormous home consumption previously for months. But if trading is to continue of the modified order noted more recently there is likely to be more of a supply, and consequent further unsettled situations. We regard the beef fat portion as likely to depend more upon the developments of the lard market for some time, and cannot see why the hog packers should be interested in strengthening prices while the hog movement continues liberal. A quickened lard market would of course largely increase the consumption of the beef fat for the make of competing goods, and with more tone to the market the exporters would undoubtedly buy; but there are no signs of strengthened lard or other prices for the near future; even with a small stock of lard the

packers have less to protect and are that much more favorably situated to bear the prices of hogs down and lay the packing upon a more reasonable basis, to take advantage of in the later future.

City edible is scarce; it is at about 7; sales 200 tcs. at 7c. Country made comes in very moderately and it is closely bought up by the soap makers. Sales of 315,000 pounds at 5 3-8@5 3-4, as to quality. At the west there is a quiet, unsettled and wholly nominal feeling, where edible is quoted at about 6 3-4@7; prime packers, 6 1-4@6 3-8, No. 1 do., 5 1-2@5 3-4; No. 2 do., at 4 5-8@5 1-4; city renderers, 5 1-4@5 1-2; prime country, 5 3-8@5 5-8; No. 2, do., 4 1-8@4 7-8.

LATER.—City in hhds. is generally held at 5 1-2, but bids are practically withdrawn. It is thought that the weekly contract deliveries will be made at 5 1-2. A sale of 500 tcs. city was made at 5 3-4.

OLEO STEARINE.—There is determination on the part of both buyers and sellers not to force affairs. Sellers have some hopes of renewed vitality to the lard situation, while buyers realize that in the event of a continuation of the drooping tendency that the compounds must suffer for a while with it and that they would not be able to meet late market rates for the stearine. At the same time the pressers holdings are moderate, although if the dullness of trade continues steady accumulations will, of course, follow. Unquestionably at some time in the near future the business in the compounds using the stearine, must materially enlarge as the distributors as a whole, are reducing their

supplies of the compounds, as there is no abatement of the consumption of them. In New York, 11 1-2 was bid early in the week from the South, and 11 3-4 asked, but later 11 1-2 was considered a quotation in a nominal way, and most of our home consumers declined to pay 11 1-2. Chicago asks 11 7-8.

LARD STEARINE.—Really choice could hardly be bought under 11, but some good western lots have been secured as low as 10 1-2. There is not much of a call for the stearine, at the same time the surplus left over from pressers' hands is small.

GREASE.—Buyers have rather the advantage. They are inclined to negotiate cautiously on the tame look of everything in the fat line, on export account particularly. There is a good deal of low grade stock on offer, but really choice grades are not plenty. Everybody seems disposed to await clearer ideas of the entire situation. Meanwhile prices are quoted nominally as follows: "A" white, at 6@6 1-4; "B" white, 5 3-4@5 7-8; yellow, 4 3-4@4 7-8; bone and house, 5@5 1-8. At the west, nominal prices are 6 for "A" white; 5 3-8 for "B" white. Sales there of house at 4 1-2.

GREASE STEARINE.—Unsettled prices on indifferent buying interest. The accumulations are only moderate, but there is hardly any for the present going to foreign markets. White quoted at 5 3-4@6, and yellow at 5 1-2@5 5-8.

CORN LARD.—Foreign markets hesitate over offerings from this country because of the general unsettled markets for fats; therefore prices are unsettled. Car lots quoted at about 5.25, and jobbing quantities at 5.50.

LARD OIL.—A very dull condition of business. No one cares to buy beyond pressing needs, on account of the uncertainty over prices through the feverish lard market. Sales have been made at 74.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS

Following were the exports from New York to Europe for the week ending Oct. 12, of commodities as shown by Lunham & Moore's statement:

Steamers.	Destination.	Oil.		Beef.		Lard Tcs.	
		Cake.	Cheese.	Bacon.	Butter.	Tcs. & Bbls.	Pork. & Pkgs.
Tauric	Liverpool	389	419	799	275	.....	.....
Bovic	do	.....	.....	580	.....	.....	197 50
Oceanic	do	.....	1904	1377	1047	.....	200 1148
Bohemian	do	1650	.....	295	.....	425 50	90 600
Lucania	do	.....	176	212	.....	.....	100 500
St. Louis	Southampton	.....	.....	2430	.....	.....	.....
Minnehaha	London	.....	100	226	2435	15	200 800
Brooklyn City	Bristol	.....	150	12	.....	.....	..... 2850
Consuelo	Hull	188	621	771	.....	50 150	75 835 4148
State of Nebraska	Glasgow	360	.....	163	.....	.....	85 50
Astoria	do	.....	860	910	.....	208 50	250 25
Patricia	Hamburg	.....	.....	130	.....	25 686	25 735 3175
Barbarossa	Bremen	.....	.....	.....	.....	360	50 2300
Amsterdam	Rotterdam	5633	.....	110	.....	90	1272 110
Vaderland	Antwerp	3750	.....	275	.....	.....	..... 50
St. Cuthbert	do	4500	.....	50	.....	35	115 1000
Hekla	Baltic	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	865 1725
La Bretagne	Havre	896	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
Maristow	Havre & Dunkirk	7069	.....	.....	.....	.....	255 1225
Hohenzollern	Mediterranean	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..... 750
Inchmona	Port Natal	5	13 16	2 1142
Total		24435	4230	8325	3757	736 1507	102 5349 21648

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TALLOW SOAP MATERIALS GREASE

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BORAX

COCOA NUT OIL
PALM OIL

PURE ALKALI
SAL SODA

COTTONSEED OIL
OLIVE OIL FOOTS

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

COTTONSEED OIL

Weekly Review

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mills' Superintendents' Associations of the United States

Quotations by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk, tank, cars, which are the prices at the mills.

Unsettled Dull Conditions—Prices Still Lower

While there has been some change in prices to a slightly lower basis this week, the situation has been spiritless and a somewhat nominal look has been given the trading basis. Notwithstanding the demands are slack, it is equally pertinent that there is not much surplus oil on sale. It is the fact that the make of the oil through October, and perhaps for the first half of November, will be essentially needed for contract deliveries that makes the present reserved offerings of it; therefore that the market is not likely to be affected for these deliveries as fully as would have been the case under ordinary supplies, by the weakness in the markets for products with which the oil sympathizes. For instance there are no signs that the lard product is upon a stable basis; indeed it is hard to see why packers should feel disposed to protect prices of the hog fat in the near future; therefore they are likely to be bearish in their ideas over it for the month and perhaps a little later whatever spasmodic changes to better figures happen. The packers because of small stocks of lard have less interest in maintaining values of it now that we are upon the season for an active marketing of hogs, with the consequent disposition to lay the new packing down upon a lower basis. It is the condition of the lard market that primarily leads to uncertainty over everything else.

It is said that foreign markets do not consider the variations of the lard market in connection with the cotton oil, that when they want the oil they buy it; but the fact remains that with a more secure position of the lard market the greater the steadiness in values of associated fats, while it is realized always that the foreigners never care to buy on weak conditions of any product. There is a glaring situation just at present concerning this foreign business. It is true that all foreign markets have for some time consider-

ed our prices for cotton oil too high for free investment, either in spot lots or future deliveries, and that they have felt that no risk was taken by holding off until the new crop oil season was further advanced, realizing that absence of important report demand for our supplies here on an advancing season too large productions of the oil would prove an important factor in determining its value. It must be recollected that in ordinary years from 300,000 to 400,000 barrels of the oil is usually contracted far ahead by this time or a little later period, as covering deliveries running right along into January. This year less than one-quarter of that amount has as yet been contracted for. Then again our western soap buyers are usually active on the blush of the season, and large lines are usually placed ahead to them. The business from the soap trade has thus far this season been of a conservative order, because of the full prices and the hopes entertained by it that as the season advanced prices would run more in their favor. Of course at some time, when the probable conditions of the market for the winter season are clearer, the large delayed demands for the oil from the exporters and home consumers must appear to be giving considerable activity to affairs. It becomes a question then if demands for the cotton oil are not likely to prove large enough to absorb any possible accumulations of the oil in a later future, or at periods in November and December, when the crushing is likely to prove most liberal. However it would seem that liberal demands were not likely to be started from any source until there were further concessions in prices. While we are looking for a market more in buyers favor, yet we think radical deliveries are not probable, unless something unsuspected happens to the lard market to diminish values of manufactured goods using the cotton oil, and to shorten consumption of them. It does not seem probable, that more than moderate further declines can take place in prices of lard and that buyers will have the advantage over it only while the packers are anxious to get hogs cheaper. Since the lard product keeps in small stock with no possibility of a burdensome accumulation of it for some months, the distributors of the hog fat will be compelled to buy steadily because they are holding short supplies. The consumption of fats is probably as great as at any time latterly; it is more in question of re-supplying freely by distributors who feel on

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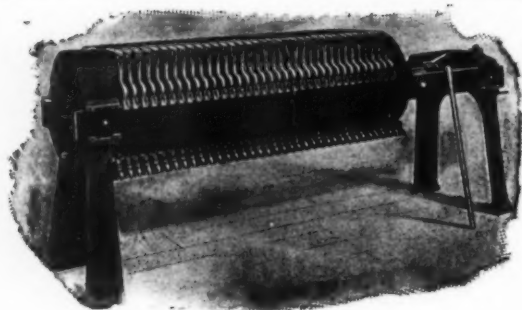
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GREASES, Etc

oil for the season, as we have claimed for some time, is likely to be somewhat larger than that of last year, but perhaps not more than 100,000 barrels greater than then. We are indeed looking for an oil production this year in the neighborhood of 1,700,000 barrels, but believe that it will all be required at good, if not quite as high as at present prices, and for the reason that there is a small stock of old oil everywhere, large holes, therefore, must be filled in at some time, while there is every prospect of active wants of all other fats, which also are in much smaller supply at every distributing point than in ordinary years; moreover there is the consideration that late high prices had not checked consumption materially anywhere.

That the mills are increasingly anxious to sell the oil has been shown in their ability latterly to market some large lines to the western consumers, of course at lower prices. The South-east mills have sold crude in tanks rather liberally at 30, and in the Mississippi Valley one sale has been made as low as 30 for future delivery. Nothing has been done in the South-east, as yet, under 30, but bids have been in some instances reduced to 29.

The tallow markets are weak again, with freer sellers, while the foreign markets are 9d. 1s. lower.

In New York, for the week to this writing, sales have been 500 bbls. prime yellow, November delivery, 37 3-4; 500 bbls. do., at 37 1-2; 400 bbls. do., in lots at 37 1-4; 200 bbls. do., at 37; now at 36 1-2 and 37 asked; 500 bbls. do., December, at 37 1-4; 200 bbls. do., at 36 1-2, now 36, bid and 36 1-2 asked; October delivery is offered at 39, with 38 bid; 400 bbls. winter yellow, in lots, at 44-45; 200 bbls. white at 44; 500 bbls. do., future delivery, at 42. At the mills, some 60 tanks crude have been sold at 30-31, nearly all at 30, nearly all to the West, and equal to 1,000 bbls. crude, in tanks, in the Mississippi Valley, at 30. In New Orleans, prime summer yellow was offered early in the week at 37 f. o. b., without attracting export interest.

LATER.—Since the large sales in the Mississippi Valley of crude, in tanks, last week at 31 1-2 to 32 for the west, November, December and January deliveries, a quieter feeling has prevailed; 31 is bid in Memphis for large lots and declined, but accepted for 5 tanks. In Alabama sales of 10 tanks crude at 30. Small lots are steadily offered at Southeast mills at 30, and bids are being re-

COTTON SEED OIL MILLS

complete, various sizes, from the small mill to run in connection with a ginnery of 5-ton capacity to the largest mills, including the latest modern improvements in machinery, and producing the very best results. Also

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THE LATEST AND MOST IMPROVED

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duced to 29 1-2. It is, however, easier to buy small than large lots, although unquestionably some mills are anxious to make contracts for November, December and January deliveries.

COTTONSEED NOTES

The Groebeck cotton seed oil mill at Groebeck, Texas, was burned; loss \$85,000.

Produce Exchange Notes

W. E. McCaw, of the McCaw Manufacturing Co., Macon, Ga., was a visitor at the Exchange this week.

Proposed for membership: John Flamore Jeffers (freight); George Henry Kuhlman, (weighing and inspection).

Visitors at the Exchange: Arthur S. Darnont, Decatur, Ill.; Henry Sayers, St. Louis; J. R. Norton, Frank R. Reebard, Jesse Whitall, Henry Raymond, W. R. Dennison, Chicago; Albert Lange, Hamburg; Robert Brand, Antwerp; George C. Lane, London; William Moors, Liverpool.

BLEACHING OILS

De Menou decolorises vegetable or animal, drying or non-drying, oils by treating them with potash lye of 35 degrees—36 degrees Be. density until a perfect emulsion is formed, after which animal charcoal is added, the oil then being emulsified anew for some time, and the emulsion finally decomposed by sulphuric acid without applying heat. The oil is washed, filtered, and treated over again in the same manner, until the desired degree of decoloration is attained.

APPRAISERS' DECISIONS

Lake Ontario Fish Co.—The merchandise consisted of fish which was assessed for duty under par. 259 or 261 of the tariff act of 1897. The claims made by the protestants were

passed on recently by the Board in the case of In re Lake Ontario Fish Co. For reasons stated in that case, the protest was overruled.

Chas. M. Taylors' Sons.—The merchandise in question consisted of Belgian hares. Duty was assessed at the rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem under provisions of par. 222 of the Act of July 24, 1897. The importers claimed that said animals were entitled to free entry under provisions of par. 473 as animals for breeding purposes. The protest was overruled.

Our Right to Bargain for Trade

The conditions of trade between the United States and other nations differ in every case. We have a right to bargain with each nation separately and not offer a general plan for the whole world. The reciprocity plan offers no dangers to the American system of production that it needs to fear. The adoption of a reciprocity system in the United States will in the end compel the other nations of the earth to adopt a similar system and the control of the commerce of the world may fall into American hands if this policy is wisely pursued to the ultimate possibilities. Reciprocity will finally reconcile the free traders and protectionists.—Worcester Spy.

DOES LARGE FERTILIZER BUSINESS

The Lackawanna Fertilizer and Chemical Co., of Moosic, Pa., owing to its rapidly increasing business beyond its present capacity for filling orders, has recently increased its capital stock from \$85,000 to \$150,000 with a view of doubling its fertilizer output. This company last year sold 7,000 tons of fertilizer of its own make, and expects to have an output this year of over double that of last season. The hide and tallow business of this progressive concern is also a very important feature. It is constantly growing. The Lackawanna Fertilizer and Chemical Co., is one of the few large plants in this region which has not been absorbed by the two large fertilizer combinations recently formed.

HIDES AND SKINS

Weekly Review

CHICAGO

PACKER HIDES.—The packer market continues very firm, and certain selections have been sold at an advance. The packers are delivering to satisfy earlier sales. The fact that they can work off all of their offerings in the satisfaction previously received orders is a distinct advantage. The call for light native cows is of an indifferent nature, and while present receipts of cattle are fairly large, it seems likely that they will be curtailed in the early future. We quote:

No. 1 Native Steers, 60 lbs. and up, free of brands, are practically all sold up at 14. Very late hides have not as yet been the subject of much interest.

BUTT BRANDED STEERS—60 lbs. and up, are closely sold up. They are offering at 12 3-4 and 12 1-2, according to holder.

COLORADO STEERS—60 lbs and up, have moved to the number of 6,000 at 12 1-4. They are pretty closely sold up.

NO. 1 TEXAS STEERS have moved in small volumes at 14, though the call has eased off. Light stock of earlier salting is in active request.

NO. 1 NATIVE COWS are now being held at 12. There are few available, and these are in good general request.

BRANDED COWS.—Offer at 10 1-2. There is a substantial kill of late hides, which tanners hesitate to purchase because of the percentage of grubs likely to characterize the October take off.

NATIVE BULLS.—Offer at 11 1-2, though no sale at this price is of record.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market is rather more settled than it has been for some time past, the principal operations having been on the part of western tanners. Heavy cows are a strong factor, principally because of sympathetic tendency. They are firmly held. Dealers maintain an independent attitude, and are not at all disposed to deal in futures on the current basis. We quote:

No. 1 Butts, 40 to 60 lbs., have sold at 9 1-2, though it is doubtful in view of the unsettled conditions if any more could be purchased without paying a higher price.

NO. 1 EXTREMES, 25 to 40 lbs., are a firm factor at 9 3-4.

BRANDED STEERS are in fair request, especially for mediums and heavies. An ordinary selection commands 8 1-2 to 9.

HEAVY COWS, 60 lbs. and up, have sold in moderate volume at from 10 1-8 to 10 1-2.

NATIVE BULLS are in good request at 9.

NO. 1 CALFSKINS, 8 to 15, have moved to the number of 3 or 4 cars at 12 to 12 1-4, and they are now readily moving at the price.

NO. 1 KIPS, 15 to 25 lbs., sell easily at 10 1-2, though the views of certain holders are fractionally higher.

DEACONS.—Range from 62 1-2 to 82 1-2, according to weight, quality and selection.

SLUNKS—30.

HORSE HIDES are in increased call at an advanced price, and now command 3.25.

SHEEPSKINS.—The packer market is rather quiet, necessitating concessions on certain varieties. Country conditions will average rather more favorably. We quote:

Packer Pelts 82 1-2
Country Pelts 60@65
Packer lambs 72 1-2

BOSTON

There is little activity, and in the face of the quiet prices have declined to 9 1-2 with

very little demand on this basis. This change comes rather in the nature of boomerang to dealers, who were recently active in boosting prices. Tanners are fairly well supplied and disposed to await more favorable terms. New Englands are off one-fourth cent, and do not move actively at 9 1-4 to 9 1-2. Calfskins continue in active request at high prices, with sheepskins in the same general condition.

PHILADELPHIA

There isn't much doing owing to unsettled conditions, which naturally tend to impede trade. We quote:

City Steers 11@11 1-2
Country Steers 10 1-2@11
City Cows 9 1-2@10
County Cows 9@9 1-2
Bulls 9@9 1-2

NEW YORK

GREEN HIDES.—While sales cannot be said either to have been active or of large individual volume, still the market is well sustained in the face of light offerings. We quote:

No. 1 Nat. Steers, 60lb. and up. 13 1-2@13 3-4
Butt Branded 12@12 1-4
Side Branded 11 3-4@12
City Cows 10 3-4
Native Bulls 10 3-4
Horse Hides 2@3.25

SUMMARY

The Chicago packer market continues strong, certain selections having moved at an advance. While present business is a little less active, the packers are devoting a majority of their holdings to the satisfaction of previously received orders, which naturally gives them an advantage. Light native cows are the least important factor of the market. More generous receipts are in prospect. The country market is firm on the recently established basis, though lacking support of tanners from certain sections. The principal call seems to be for heavy country cows, which are strongly held. The Boston market has fallen off fractionally, and tanners are not disposed to purchase even on the concession basis. The latter are fairly well supplied, both with hides and resentment at the recent attitude of dealers, and will not purchase until prices reach what they regard as a favorable point or until they are compelled by necessity to do so. The Philadelphia is so unsettled as to preclude active traffic. The New York Centre, while quiet, is closely sold up and firm.

HIDELETS

Charles A. Schieren, of the leather belting firm of Charles A. Schieren & Co., has been elected president of the Free Hide League of the United States.

W. S. Lapham, the New York hide broker, has returned from a two weeks hunting and fishing excursion in the Adirondacks.

A new tannery is projected by the H. M. Hosick Leather Co., of Chicago, who expect to manufacture Chrome calf on West North avenue.

BIG LOBSTER POUND

At South Bluehill, Me., on the Hancock county coast is being constructed the largest lobster pound in the world, its capacity being estimated at 500,000 lob-

CARROLL S. PAGE, HYDE PARK, VT.

Green Calfskins, Country Hides, Sheep
Pelts, Tallow, Bones.
Wool Puller and
Tallow
Renderer. | Manufacturer of
Page's Perfected
Poultry Food

sters. The lobster fisheries of Maine have long been one of the most important industries of the State, the catch being valued at millions of dollars annually. The fishermen long ago realized that by holding the lobsters until an "off" season of the year they could get higher prices than if the whole catch were marketed as fast as taken.

For this purpose they constructed pounds or inclosures in which to confine the fish. There was much risk in this, however, for storms frequently wrecked the small pounds built by individual fishermen with limited means, and thus many a man lost his entire season's catch. Gradually the business of pounding lobsters passed into the hands of men of large means, who in recent years have purchased the catch of the fishermen and "yarded" the lobsters in vast numbers in pounds of great capacity, strongly constructed, selling when the price is high.

The new pound at South Bluehill is a natural salt water basin, formerly the pond of one of the old-fashioned tide sawmills, which have now disappeared from the Maine coast. The basin is connected with Bluehill Bay by a narrow strait, and fills and empties at every tide. To convert the pond into a lobster pound it was simply necessary to construct gates at the outlet so that the water could be held or lowered at will. The pound is on a steamboat route, and lobsters taken one day may be landed in Boston on the following morning.

ARMOUR IN BANK

Samuel McRoberts, of Chicago, Ill., representing Armour & Company, has been elected a director in the Live Stock National Bank, of Sioux City, Ia. The officers of the bank are pleased with the interest being taken by the big packing company in the bank's affairs.

WANTED

An experienced salesman to sell
Lard Compound to Bakery and
Provision trade in New England
for leading manufacturer. Must
have practical experience. Good
opening for right party. All cor-
respondence will be treated in
strict confidence. Address
Cotto, 33 Broad St., Boston, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD PROVISION CO.

BRIGHTWOOD,
MASS., U. S. A.

PORK PACKERS, LARD REFINERS, and
Manufacturers of the Celebrated **BRIGHTWOOD BRANDS** of Sausages, Frankfurts, Bolognas, Polish Bolognas, Pressed Ham, Minced Ham and Bacon.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT

FIGHTING REPEAL NOW

We tell the trade that a serious effort will be made to repeal the present Sunday closing law. "In time of peace prepare for war," is an old adage. A good one, also, is "let the fight go on." We suggest the latter to the butchers who desire to keep the present statutes on the books.

Get your petitions ready now. The National Provisioner is taking avenue after avenue and shop after shop as they run and asking each market owner his position on the new law.

We are doing this after the butchers have had a try of the law. Their answers to the questions "Are you in favor of the Sunday closing law?" and "Are you against the Sunday closing law?" Show at once how the boss butchers themselves feel. Up to the present time less than 2 per cent. have declared against the law. Our list to date covers about half of the following avenues: Eighth, Seventh, Columbus, Third and Second. The butchers have been taken shop by shop as they come and they cover the wealthy, middle and poorer classes of people.

When the opposition to the law heads for Albany with tongues muttering something about 75 per cent. of the market owners being against the Sunday closing law they will be met by our published lists which are being filed weekly in the proper office at the State Capitol.

The Governor will naturally ask the repealers why a law which all of the 37,000 benchmen and 98 per cent. of the shop owners themselves ask for should be killed for 2 per cent. of the boss butchers.

We are getting ready now for this contemplated repeal and we ask the marketmen to help the poll along by sending in their names—whether for or against the law. We simply wish the facts for the Governor and for the Legislature.

THEY GOT THE PRICE UP

Some one said that New York paid the price and got the best meat. The following are the prices paid by Chicago customers of good butchers for what beef is left in the West:

	Pound.
Prime roast beef	22c.
Chuck roast beef	8c to 14c.
Soup meat	8c to 10c.
Sirloin steak	18c to 25c.
Porterhouse	25c to 30c.
Corn beef	6c to 12c.
Round steak	12c to 18c.
Flank	10c to 12c.

The New York City retail butcher has the freight and other costs incidental to transferring the meat East charged to the carcasses, and then sells much cheaper. He should follow the Chicago butcher and get his prices up a bit.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Charles Wellman, the butcher at Mount Vernon, N. Y., is thinking of moving to Laurens, and going into the meat line there.

J. Howard Ford has gone into the steer business at Stony Ford Stock Farm, N. Y., to supply certain customers at Goshen and vicinity with "home dressed" beef.

It cost Butcher George Schenkel, of Paterson, N. J., \$50 and a gold watch and chain to have a good time in Newark last week.

"Sioux City (Ia.) seems to have gone daft on Swift." That is what Colonel L. C. Elston, president of the local stock yards said last week. "Would not another just as big do?" he asked. Some think that means Armour.

W. J. Reed, of Chicago, succeeds M. G. Calef as manager of Swift and Company's branch house at Marquette, Mich. Calef goes to the branch at St. Paul.

Two things may happen at South Omaha in the next twelve months: The Hammond Company may reopen their plant there, and the Schwarzschild and Sulzberger Company may not build a plant. These events may happen in vice versa order.

The Omaha packing plants employ 7,000 people, pay \$3,600,000 a year in wages, and buy annually \$69,000,000 worth of livestock.

The Mahanoy City (Pa.) butchers reached a wise conclusion last week. They decided to close their markets on Sundays.

Sausage making at Anthony Koznalacki's place, 896 Duane street, Detroit, Mich., was interrupted last week by a \$1,500 fire.

Philadelphia physicians are giving their patients this advice: "Open a butcher shop and kill beeves, and you are likely to be healthy."

GREATER NEW YORK ITEMS

"Bert" Swift, of Swift & Company, is in the city from Chicago, and remained during the week.

The Manhattan Beef Co., is extending its business on Long Island, having leased premises at Jamaica.

Jake Jaffe, the delicatessen man has taken the city's name with him, and hoisted "New York" on his delicatessen store at 821 Elm street, Reading, Pa.

Jacob A. Groh, the provision dealer at 95 Murray street, assigned, with preference, Tuesday. Liabilities about \$15,000. Actual assets about \$10,000.

The Benchmen's Association, Branch No. 2, headquarters 1551 2d avenue, will give a big ball at the Grand Central Palace, on Lexington avenue, Sunday evening, Nov. 24.

Ike Grumbach, of Nelson Morris' Manhattan Market box, who is recently back from his vacation, pulled heavy on his energies, like the box managers, to move the stuff.

A pretty wedding took place at the Grand Central Palace, Lexington avenue, on Sunday, when Miss Bertha Kramer, of New York,

married Herman Mintz, the well known West End, Plainfield, N. J., butcher. The couple are now on their bridal tour.

The New York Board of Health reports the amount of meat seizures for week ending Thursday, October 17, 1901: Beef, 4,300 lbs.; veal, 4,000; mutton, 2,880; poultry, 5,400; pork, 4,615; total, 21,195.

The New York Board of Health reports the amount of meat seizures for week ending Thursday, October 24, 1901: Beef, 4,375 pounds; veal, 3,645 pounds; mutton, 2,035 pounds; pork, 1,220 pounds; poultry, 5,600 pounds; assorted meats, 400 pounds; total, 17,275 pounds.

Morris Hirtz, of 942 Manhattan avenue, Greenpoint, has one of the neatest wagons in Greater New York. It is painted to represent a truly rural scene with cows and calves feeding in grass knee high. It is certainly a work of art. His shop has been cleaned, painted and varnished and looks inviting. Mr. Hirtz believes that cleanliness is next to Godliness, and he is a strong advocate of Sunday closing.

Abe Sterger, of 807 Manhattan avenue, Greenpoint, has a finely fitted up market and he takes much pains to give his customers entire satisfaction. His orders are carefully put up and delivered and all small details are looked after most carefully. In consequence of this trade is increasing every day with him. Abe is a hustler, up to date, and approves of Sunday closing.

Louis Weil, retail benchman, while prosecuting butcher Harris Woodwick, of 846 First avenue, on Sunday, for violating the Sunday closing law, said to Magistrate Brann, handing him a copy of the broken statute: "That's the law he violated." The magistrate stared at him awhile, then said: "You have an awful nerve. Take that away instantly. How dare you instruct me as to my duty?" Then he soaked the Marketman Woodwick \$5 for his "indiscretion."

How an Italian Opened Shop

Saturday, October 19, 1901.

GRAND OPENING
Of an Italian Butcher Shop

At 42 West 11th Ave., bet. 61st & 62d Sts.

The public is notified that the proprietors of the said Shop in behalf neighborhood have opened a First Class Meat and Provision Market at lowest possible Price well fitted and furnished with First Class of Prime Beef Pork, Veal Lamb Mutton, etc.

The appearance of the place, the cleaners of the locality and the treatment of the proprietors, makes it sure that they are fiduciaries to be intervened by great number of costum.

Bifulco E Napoletano.

A Sad Occurrence

It is with sincerest regret The National Provisioner informs the trade of the sudden death of Mrs. Bachenheimer, beloved wife of Henry Bachenheimer, the popular manager of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger branch in Wallabout Market, Brooklyn.

Wednesday of last week Mr. and Mrs. Bachenheimer returned home from a wedding at 1.30 a. m. Then Mrs. Bachenheimer was suddenly taken with an attack of heart failure. She died at half past two. This good lady was much esteemed wherever she was known and she had a wide circle of friends.

A. LESTER HEYER,

CURER, SMOKER
AND PACKER

High Grade Hog and Beef Products, Mild Cured Ox Tongues, Breakfast Bacon, Hams, etc.

LARD REFINER

318 and 320 EAST 39th STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

No Connection With Any Other House

POLLING THE MARKETS ON SUNDAY CLOSING

On account of press of matter the weekly poll of markets and the petition are omitted from this week's issue.

WHAT A FIRST CLASS POULTRY AND GAME HOUSE MUST CARRY

A wealthy poultry and game merchant wrote us asking the following question: What should a poultry and game house carry in a big city like New York to be considered up to date?" Further on in his letter he gives his reasons for asking such a seemingly foolish question by saying: "I ask you for this information as I may move to the Metropolis or to Philadelphia to go into the wholesale poultry and game commission line."

We answer the inquiry by quoting the following list and hope that its length and variety will not disturb the calculations of our subscriber and correspondent:

Fresh Turkeys, Hen.
Fresh Turkeys, Young Toms.
Fresh Turkeys, Old Toms.
Frozen Turkeys, Hen.
Frozen Turkeys, Mixed Hen and Toms.
Frozen Turkeys, Young Toms.
Frozen Turkeys, Old Toms.
Frozen Turkeys, No. 2s.
Wild Turkeys.
Phil. Roasting Chickens, No. 1s.
Phil. Roasting Chickens, Boxes.
Dry Picked Roasting Chickens.
Scalded Picked Roasting Chickens.
Philadelphia Broilers.
Dry Picked Broilers, large.
Dry Picked Broilers, small.
Scalded Picked Broilers, large.
Scalded Picked Broilers, small.
Jersey Fowls, dry picked and scalded.
Philadelphia Fowls.
D. P. Fowls.
Scalded Fowls.
Philadelphia Capons.
Western Capons.
Slips.
Roosters.
Boston Geese.
Rhode Island Goslings.
Western Geese.
Long Island Ducks.
Boston Ducks.
State Ducks.
Western Ducks.
Squabs, white.
Squabs, dark.
Pigeons.
Quail.
Quail, No. 2.
Dow Birds.
Reed Birds.
Rice Birds.
Rall Birds.
Black Birds.
Snow Birds.
English Snipe.
Sand Snipe.
Golden Plover.
Grass Plover.
State Partridge.
Western Partridge.
Drawn Partridge.
Dark Grouse or Prairie Hens.
White Grouse.
Chicken Grouse.
Guinea Hens.
Woodcock.
Mallard Ducks.
Ruddy Ducks.
Widgeon Ducks.
Blackhead Ducks.
Redhead Ducks.

Canvasback Ducks.
Butterball Ducks.
Teal, green wing.
Teal, blue wing.
Ptarmigans.
Common Wild Ducks.
Small Rabbits or Cottontails.
Jack Rabbits, white.
Jack Rabbits, gray.
Squirrels.
Venison, Whole Deer.
Venison, hind saddles.
Venison, legs.
Venison, loins.
Frogs Legs, large.
Frog Legs, small.
Turkey Sweetbreads.
Calves Sweetbreads.
Beef Sweetbreads.
Beef Tenderloins.
Ox Tails.
Beef Kidneys.
Calves' Livers.
Calves' Tongues.
Calves' Heads.
Calves' Feet.
Lamb Fries.
Suckling Pigs.
FOREIGN GAME.
English Snipe.
English Woodcock.
English Partridge.
English Black Plover.
English Quail.
English Pheasants.
French Partridge.
German Partridge.
Brazilian Grouse.
Scotch Grouse.

The above is no fancy list. It is the actual schedule of poultry and game kept on hand by Conron Brothers, New York City's big commission poultry and game house. Knowing that it is a true list and a big one we give it as a complete answer to the question asked us.

Branch No. 1, Benchmen's Association met last week at Pythagoras Hall, Newark avenue, Jersey City, N. J. The 10 o'clock Sunday closing movement was gone into, and great interest shown. The butchers showed a disposition to close early and live up to their agreement. This association will, hereafter, meet in Schlitz's Hall, 189 Newark avenue. The association is framing a Sunday closing law. A ball will be held at Wood's Hall December 3.

Fulton Market

"Low, Low, Low!" the majority say. "Low, lower lowly," chant the plucky minority, who say "we sell lambs and yell for our Shepard."

LOW, BUT NOT IN PRICE

The employees of the firms in Manhattan, West Washington and Fulton markets have been polled by the New York "Herald" on the mayoralty candidates, with the following results:

Gansevoort or West Washington Market

	Shepard.	Low.
W. J. Hutcheon	3	3
F. Cutler & Sons	—	4
John F. Ehlers	2	—
S. S. Long & Co.	—	9
F. M. Dayton & Co.	—	1
William Cohen	2	—
H. C. Greenwood	—	2
Bedford & Lockwood	2	2
Michael Cioffi	—	3
John McMahon	2	—
Howey's Express	5	—
L. & M. Damarott	2	—
F. E. Colburn & Co.	—	3
P. Corcoran	3	—
Pope & Deyo	2	4
H. E. Stout	—	1
A. G. Bennett	—	1
H. M. Noe	1	2
Hammond Company	2	5
Indianapolis Abattoir Company	—	1
Swift & Company	3	4
Samuel Nagle	6	1
H. Sohn & Co.	2	1
St. Louis Beef Company	7	—
G. Furman & Co.	—	3
J. J. Sullivan & Co.	—	3
T. S. Williamson & Brother	—	7
Hiram Wood	—	6
Oscar Frommel & Brother	9	1
Delaney & Brennan	—	3
I. H. Ferrine	—	1
L. V. Thurston	—	1
George H. Schmudes	—	1
Jewell Brothers	—	2
R. B. Poucher & Co.	1	1
E. De Noyelles	2	—
Bodine & Hutcheon	—	3
Scanlan's Abattoir	1	2
Totals	57	81
Low's plurality, 24.		

Manhattan Market

	Shepard.	Low.
L. C. Wickes	—	5
James J. Galligan	1	—
M. Gallagher	—	5
H. M. Edwards	—	3
Koester & Wieners	6	1
McElroy, Duffy & Co.	3	4
J. T. Johnson & Co.	—	4
W. H. Stevens & Co.	4	2
John McElroy & Sons	3	—
Severn, Baldwin & Dedrick	—	5
J. B. Simmons & Co.	—	2
Gregan & Marsch	1	1
Swift & Company	2	4
Nelson Morris & Co.	2	—
Hammond Company	3	—
Armour & Co.	4	14
Kingan Provision Co.	1	5
Batterson & Eisele	17	15
Totals	52	70
Low's plurality, 18.		

Cable Address,
"Rabbits, Liverpool."

A. B. C. Code.
4th Edition.
Reference, the Bank of Liverpool, Limited,

ISAAC GRACE, Jr.

353, 356, 357, 358 St. John's Market

LIVERPOOL

POULTRY SALESMAN, ALSO COMMISSION AGENT
FOR ALL KINDS OF POULTRY AND GAME

Having the largest connection with the principal buyers of Poultry throughout the United Kingdom, I am in a position to handle these goods to the best possible advantage, and to the greatest benefit of consignors.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED

Any information readily given as to packing weights and qualities most suitable for the English market.

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DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS

CITY

For Mayor

EDWARD M. SHEPARD.

For Comptroller

WILLIAM W. LADD, JR.

For President of the Board of Aldermen

GEORGE M. VAN HOESEN.

For Justices of the Supreme Court

ROBERT A. VAN WYCK,
MORGAN J. O'BRIEN,

CHARLES H. KNOX,
CHARLES W. DAYTON.

For Judge of the City Court

JOHN P. SCHUCHMAN.

COUNTY

For Sheriff

JOHN T. OAKLEY.

For County Clerk

GEORGE H. FAHRBACH.

For District Attorney

HENRY W. UNGER.

For Register

FRANK J. GOODWIN.

For President of the Borough of Manhattan

ISAAC FROMME.

For Coroners

EDWARD T. FITZPATRICK,
EDWARD W. HART,

JACOB E. BAUSCH,
ANTONIO ZUCCA.

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX

For President of the Borough

LOUIS F. HAFFEN.

For Coroners

THOMAS M. LYNCH,

JOHN ROGGE.

BUSINESS RECORD

CONNECTICUT.—Kurdar & Weski, New Britain; meats, etc.; dissolved.—Donald McLagan, Rockville; meat; dissolved.—B. A. Berdsey, Middletown; meats; R. E. mortgage.

GEORGIA.—Thomas & Garner, Atlanta; retail meats, etc.; Mr. L. A. Thomas succeeds.

ILLINOIS.—Mutchow & Horn, Chicago; meats, etc.; succeeded by Wm. F. Pinnon.

INDIANA.—Alexander Deets Co., Lafayette; fish; sold out.—Jos. B. Blackman, Indianapolis; meats, etc.; gave R. E. mortgage, \$1,750 canceled; R. E. mortgage \$1,600.—Frank Whistler, Mathews; meat; chattel mortgage, \$200.

KANSAS.—R. O. Brake, Uniontown; meats; sold out.—Agnes Smart, Kansas City; meats; bill of sale, \$2,000.

MAINE.—Conant Co., C. M., Bangor; dressed beef; agricultural implements.—Burgess & Gardner, Belfast; retail provisions; succeeded by E. A. Wadsworth.—A. J. B. Mitchell, Yarmouthville; retail fish; C. R. Windellcon.—N. Mato Medine, Augusta; fish, etc.; voluntary bankruptcy.—Hervey & Fahy, Brewer; provisions, etc.; sold R. E. \$1.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Wm. J. Stimpson, Milford; fish; chattel mortgage \$400.—John A. Taber, New Bedford; fish; chattel mortgage \$600.—Walter D. Otis, Westfield; meats; petition in bankruptcy.

AMONG THE ASSOCIATIONS

The following market proprietors of Beaver Falls, Pa., formed an association last week: Stickle & Grimm, J. H. Figley, Mark E. Smith, S. S. Allen, J. B. Parris & Co., C. Steinfeld, Peter J. Hahn, Jacob Kline, Jr., H. Buchholz, W. C. Figley and Phillip Hahn.

The members signed an agreement to cease peddling and soliciting orders after October 19, 1901. Customers must also call for the Sunday roast. The association elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, C. Steinfeld; secretary, Charles F. Grimm; treasurer, M. J. Parris.

The Grocers' and Butchers' Association of Fort Worth, Texas, held an interesting meeting and listened to speeches from the representatives of the wholesale houses.

The branch house men had a good time down in Wilmington, Del., last week. A local scribe says: "About sixty employees of the Armour Packing Company, Swift and Company, the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, and the Wilmington Abattoir Company, held an outing at Joseph Gould's farm near Newport, and had a delightful time. There were a number of sports, including baseball, pig race, jumping and running races."

The Executive Committee of the Indiana Retail Merchants' Association met at Indianapolis last week. The committee considered a garnishee law to be presented to the State Legislature for enactment, and also the question of trading stamps. It is opposed to trading stamps. The program for the next State convention, to be held in Terre Haute, in January, was discussed.

The Retail Butchers' Association of Washington, D. C., has, through the organization's attorney, asked the District Commissioners to add to the health regulations "to prevent the sale of unwholesome food in the cities of Washington and Georgetown," the following provision:

"That no person shall sell or offer for sale in the District of Columbia any sheep or lamb that has been slaughtered for food until the pelt, head, feet, liver, heart and lungs thereof have been removed therefrom, and any person violating the provisions of this section shall upon conviction thereof be punished by a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$25 for each and every offense."

Cincinnati has such a provision.

MORTGAGES, BILLS of SALE

Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have Been Recorded

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Mortgages.

Cohen, H., 1805 Madison ave.; to H. Brand \$75
Frankel, C., 1025 Ave A.; to J. Zeller 25
Greenberg & Hornstein, 140 Allen st.; to H. Brand 40
Grubman, S., 231 Broome st.; to C. Schuhmacher 45
Raglo, S., 1344 Park ave.; to E. Diamond 200
Roth, E., 26 E. 113th st.; to J. Levy 200
Rothert, G. E., Van Ness; to W. Muller 100
Zark, H., 170 Monroe st.; to H. Brand 60

Bills of Sale.

Franchini, C., 83 Baxter st.; to A. Zampieri 400
Henry, B., 1009 2d ave.; to M. Nitzburg 60
Kaufman, M., 193 Eldridge.; to M. Goldberg 160

BROOKLYN.

Mortgages.

Brasch, R. & P., 289 Flatbush ave.; to N. Y. Veal and Mutton Co. 500
Feinberg, M., Dumont ave.; to Bernstein & Kaphan 50

Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been recorded

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Bogel, A., 1750 2d ave.; to D. A. Ghiele 250
Behnke, A., 365 1st ave.; to H. Eggers & Co. 142
Fosgrew, A. W., 20 Jane st.; to W. P. Baker & Co. 100
Mead & Shaw, 153 W. 43d st.; to L. S. Mead 650
Rein & Auster, 1901 Lexington ave.; to I. Sandler 600
Zeiderman, M. L., 57 Canal st.; to S. Rabinowitz 2,500
Biehm, A. J., 936 8th ave.; to E. R. Biehler 138
Blau, J., 290 E. Houston; to M. Edelman 350
Elliott, P. E., 10 Old Slip.; to A. Browne 1,200
Elliott, P. E., 10 Old Slip.; to E. R. Biehler 185
Lett & Worthington, 146 W. 53d st.; to E. R. Biehler 108
Polansky & Alperstein, 30 Rivington.; to A. Polansky 500

Russel, L. H., 22 E. 21st.; to E. R. Biehler 77
Schechter, F., Pike st.; to N. Crone.. 150
Wortman & Paskow, 105 Walker.; to M. Feiner 300
Wolfsom, W., 30 Rivington st.; to Polansky & Alperstein 350

Bills of Sale.

Atkins, E. W., 355 West st.; to Globe S. Co. 75
Blume, Wm., 2403 2d ave.; to M. Hanan 1,250
De Georgio, V., 102 Bayard st.; to S. and A. De Georgio 2,000
Ferrara, A., 195 Grand.; to R. Palmieri 1,000
Goldberg, L., 57 Market st.; to M. Levy. 950
Klein, B., 287 E. Houston; to I. Adolf. 2,200
Levenson, A., 1495 3d ave.; to I. Herzberg 100
Mullin, M., 83 Eldridge st. to M. Rothstein 380
Norris, J. F., 2858 8th ave.; to R. Norris Plangivino, G., 165 Thompson st.; to M. & S. De Luca 1
Schmelzer, S., 155 Orchard st.; to B. Factor 100

BROOKLYN.

Mortgages.

Dunlop, J., Sheepshead Bay, R. I.; to Droste & Co. 501
Schneider, C., 1538 De Kalb ave.; to Miller Gans 34
Schonbrum, B., 1140 Manhattan ave.; to S. Levin 145

Bills of Sale.

Schwartzman, J., 1003 Wallabout Market; to C. Slutsky 1,800

New Shops

C. E. Bissel has reopened his meat market at Corning, N. Y.

A new butcher shop will be opened in the L. Clingan Building at Youngstown, O., when it is furnished.

William Corcilus, from Schodack Landing, N. Y., has opened a market at Kinderhook.

The butcher shop of William Tillbrook, on Main street, Port Byron, Ill., is now open.

L. E. Timmerman opened his market in Erie, Ill., last week.

J. F. Mostetter has re-intered the meat business at East Trade street, Charlotte, N. C.

Business Changes

Will Branscom has bought the market business of J. F. Wagner at Coal Creek, Tenn.

B. F. Linder is the new owner of the Ben. Hardman market at Hutchinson, Kan.

J. H. Berryman purchased the market of Charles G. Miller at Lima, O., and took possession last week.

William Early has closed his meat market at Hackensack, N. J.



\$1000⁰⁰ IN GOLD

\$1,000.00

in Gold Will Be Paid by Us to Any Person Who Will Prove FREEZE-EM is not the Best Known Preservative for Pork Sausage and Chopped Beef.

IF YOU MAKE YOUR OWN PORK SAUSAGE

and have never used FREEZE-EM in it, write us at once for LARGE FREE SAMPLE BOTTLE.

By the use of FREEZE-EM, Pork Sausage and Hamburger Steak retain their Perfectly Fresh Appearance and they can be exposed on a counter for a Long Time, without being affected by the changes of the weather. Roasts, Loins, and All Cuts of Meat can be kept Fresh and Wholesome in any climate. FREEZE-EM can be used with Surprising and Pleasing Results in the Washing of Poultry and Meats that have become Slightly Tainted. Butchers who have tried FREEZE-EM say that it saves them TEN TIMES ITS COST.

Do not neglect to write us, TO-DAY, for LARGE SAMPLE BOTTLE, with FULL INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE, FREE, ALL CHARGES PREPAID.

B. HELLER & CO., Mfg. Chemists, 249 S. Jefferson St. CHICAGO, U.S.A.

In purchasing FREEZE-EM from jobbers Beware of Fraudulent and Worthless Imitations.

LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

KANSAS CITY

Cattle receipts for the week ending Friday were 63,000; last week, 66,000; same week last year, 63,800. The corn cattle demand was greater than the supply. Prices ranged up to \$6.50, which was equal to the highest for the year. Western fed cattle was also higher but the supply of grassers and range cows was heavy and market ranged 10 to 20 lower than during last week. The decline on choice feeding cattle was checked, but stockers and common feeders continued slow and lower. Southern cattle receipts were 9,000 in addition to 1,300 calves. There were heavy consignments of inferior shelly cows that sold at \$1.25 to \$2.25, the better offerings brought \$2.35 to \$2.90. Steers ranged better than during last week, and sold at \$2.75 to \$3.75. Veal calves showed some weakness.

Hog receipts for the week were 58,000; last week, 39,000; same week last year, 53,500. Local prices having ranged higher than at Eastern points for some time attracted heavier receipts and values declined 30 to 50 cents until Friday, when a five-cent advance was gained. Values still ranged \$1.25 to \$1.60 higher than a year ago, heavy hogs worth \$6.15 to \$6.25; mixed packers, \$5.75 to \$6.15; lights, \$5.35 to \$6.10; pigs, \$4.65 to \$5.40.

Sheep receipts for the week were 27,000; last week, 25,400; same week last year, 31,600. Muttons were active and sharply higher. Native wethers sold up to \$3.75; native lambs to \$4.75; western wethers to \$3.60; western lambs to \$4.60; ewes scarce at \$2.75 to \$3.35; stockers and feeders coming in very small supply.

Slaughterers' purchases for the week were:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour	15,000	23,000	5,100
Fowler	200	7,400	....
Schwarzschild	6,200	5,500	5,000
Swift	8,700	9,300	7,500
Cudahy	5,000	10,500	2,000
Ruddy	500	300	600
Omaha	500	....	....
Small butchers	300	200	2,300

ST. JOSEPH

South St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 22.

There was a falling off in receipts of cattle last week as compared with both the preceding week and the same period of a year ago, owing to the reduced supplies and the good demand. Beef steer prices advanced 10 to 20c in the face of a 15 to 25c break in values in the east. There was a marked falling off in the number of grass western steers and quarantines, while on the other hand corn natives showed a good increase. Cows and heifers were in good demand and values appreciated 10 to 20c. Well bred young steers and calves advanced 25c in price and fleshy feeders showed up with a 10c. rise, while common medium kinds declined 10c and heifer calves went off 40 to 50c. since two weeks ago. Quarantine steers prices were forced up 10 to 15c, cow stuff sold readily at the prevailing high range of values.

Although hog receipts were under the previous week they displayed a liberal gain over the corresponding week of a year ago. There was little change in the quality of the hogs, choice, heavy kinds being scarce and rough packers and common light and light mixed grades being plentiful. Prices are still on the toboggan, the market closing up 5 to 10c under the wind-up of the preceding week, and today (Tuesday) the range was from \$6.00 to \$6.37 1-2 with the bulk of sales at \$6.10 to \$6.25, which showed a break of 5 to 15c. since a week ago, but still \$1.50 to \$1.60 higher than the same day a year ago. The supply of pigs continues under the wants of the packers, especially the grades weighing

from 80 to 110 pounds, and prices advanced 40 to 60c.

Receipts of sheep showed up with good increase over both the preceding week and the like week of a year ago. Native offerings made up a small quota of the arrivals, while western offerings were the rule. The quality was not as good as has been the rule of late, a good many medium kinds and a thin tail end being included. During the first half of the week prices appreciated 10 to 15c. all around, but owing to the adverse conditions in the East the gain was dissipated toward the close, with prices where they were at the close of the previous week.

ST. LOUIS

The receipts during the week ending October 23 were as follows: 27,724 cattle, 34,009 hogs, and 10,277 sheep, against 24,114 cattle, 28,217 hogs, and 10,239 sheep received the previous week.

CATTLE.—Strong and higher for best grade beef and shipping steers; while firm and active for all desirable cattle.

Provision Market

The receipts during the week ending October 23 were: Hams, 100,500 lbs.; meats, 8,337,800 lbs.; lard, 262,800 lbs., and no pork. Very weak generally, and easier; boxed meats alone showed any life.

Pork, f.o.b. in a jobbing way; standard quotable at 15.50.

LARD.—Choice steam on East Side closed nominally at 9.27 1-2c.

TALLOW.—Quote No. 1 Country at 5 1-2c. current receipts at 5@5 1-2c. Packers prime to choice dull and nominal at 6 3-8c. to 6 1-2c.

OLEO-STEARINE.—Held at 12c.

HIDES.—Receipts light and keeping sold up close at steady quotations.

HOGS.—Supplies small and genuine; demand good all week; prices ruling higher, showing more strength on choice heavy and medium weights, which were scarcest and at best request. Common pigs and light were slow sale, and little if any below in value.

SHEEP.—Good demand for mutton, sheep and best lambs, though at slightly lower prices. Common and stockers dull.

CHICAGO'S WHOLESALE GROCERY MARKET

Shipping departments of the local wholesale grocery establishments are working nights in the ineffectual attempt to keep up with current business. There is a heavy movement all along the line. The sensational feature of the situation is the absolute shortage of the supply of canned tomatoes. Prices of the standard 3-lb. cans wholesale to the jobber at \$1.07 1/2 to \$1.10 as compared with 75 to 80 cents per dozen at the corresponding time a year ago. All of the Western packers have sold more than they can deliver and are forced to go to the eastern packers to buy enough to fill their future delivery contracts. Some of the deliveries by western packers thus far are only 20 per cent., while others are as much as 50 per cent. of the total sold. The shortage in gallon apples and pumpkins is also extremely marked, and prices are much inflated. Coffee has advanced equal to 1 1/4c. per lb. in the last fortnight on account of the reports concerning the coming crop. Deliveries from the old crop continue liberal.

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CHICAGO MARKET REVIEW

WESTERN OFFICE OF
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.
ROOM 424 RIALTO BUILDING.

Live Stock
RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Thursday, Oct. 17...	8,858	602	21,618	18,526
Friday, Oct. 18...	2,616	296	23,245	10,832
Saturday, Oct. 19...	1,143	18	15,190	790
Monday, Oct. 21...	25,378	473	24,517	19,655
Tuesday, Oct. 22...	8,784	1,103	29,802	21,972
Wednesday, Oct. 23...	18,500	600	30,000	21,000

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Thursday, Oct. 17...	4,109	83	2,051	7,335
Friday, Oct. 18...	2,588	54	3,087	5,854
Saturday, Oct. 19...	593	33	2,013	98
Monday, Oct. 21...	3,810	11	5,329	1,892
Tuesday, Oct. 22...	2,769	104	2,751	4,204
Wednesday, Oct. 23...	4,500	50	5,000	3,000

Range of Cattle Values

Prime beefs, 1,000 to 1,600 lbs.	\$6.50@6.80
Good to choice beefs, 1,200 to 1,600 lbs.	5.80@ 6.40
Fair to medium shipping ex. steers.	5.20@ 5.70
Plain to common beef steers.	4.40@ 5.15
Common to rough, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs.	3.70@ 4.30
Good to fancy feeders, 800 to 1,200 lbs.	3.30@ 4.45
Plain to fair light stockers.	2.10@ 3.25
Bulls, poor to fancy.	2.00@ 4.50
Good fat cows and heifers.	3.00@ 4.75
Good cutting and fair beef cows.	2.25@ 2.85
Common to good canning cows.	1.10@ 2.20
Veal calves, fair to fancy.	4.50@ 6.50
Stock calves, common to fancy.	2.50@ 4.00
Fed Western steers.	4.25@ 5.50
Fed Texas steers.	4.00@ 5.25
Texas cows, bulls and plain steers.	2.50@ 3.90

Range of Hog Values

Choice to ex. strong-wt. shipping.	\$6.30@6.55
Rough to good heavy packing.	6.50@ 6.00
Selected butcher weights.	6.20@ 6.50
Plain to choice heavy mixed.	5.85@ 6.30
Assorted light, 150 to 180 lbs.	5.95@ 6.25
Common to fancy light mixed.	5.75@ 6.15
Thin to choice 80 to 110 lb. pigs.	4.25@ 5.50
Culls, stags and throwouts.	2.75@ 5.50

Range of Sheep Values

Export muttons, sheep and yearlings.	\$3.60@ 4.15
Good to choice native wethers.	3.25@ 3.60
Medium to choice mixed natives.	3.00@ 3.50
Good to prime Western muttons.	3.25@ 3.65
Fair to choice fat ewes.	3.00@ 3.40
Plain ewes, coarse lots and feeders.	2.15@ 2.75
Culls, bucks and tail-end lots.	1.75@ 2.00
Plain to choice yearling feeders.	2.85@ 3.30
Poor to fancy clipped yearlings.	3.50@ 4.10
Spring lambs, poor to fair.	2.75@ 3.75
Spring lambs, good to fancy.	3.85@ 4.75

Packers' Purchases Last Week

	HOGS.
Armour & Co.	38,100
Anglo-American	9,800
Continental Packing Co.	8,500
T. J. Lipton & Co.	2,500
G. H. Hammond & Co.	6,200
Nelson Morris & Co.	8,000
Swift & Company.	26,100
Omaha Packing Co.	6,500
City butchers	5,500
Total	111,200

LIVE STOCK NOTES

Exporters forwarded 1,800 cattle from here for the week, against 2,800 the previous week, and 4,100 a year ago. During the week export steers sold largely at \$5.70@6.

Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, Sioux City, St. Joseph, St. Paul, Indianapolis, Cleveland, Buffalo and Pittsburgh received 354,000 hogs this week, or 14,000 less than the previous week, and 74,000 less than the corresponding week a year ago. Thus far this year the eleven markets received 18,317,000, against 18,104,000 a year ago, and 18,242,000 two years ago.

The weeks receipts of sheep were about the third largest on record, or 108,000 head. Well-posted traders anticipate continued liberal receipts of range sheep from Montana and a little heavier marketing of range lambs than was anticipated a week or ten days ago, owing to the continuation of very favorable weather for handling them on the range.

Present indications point to an increase in the number of entries at the coming live stock exhibit, which opens early in December, of fully 50 per cent over the show of last year. Last Tuesday was the date set for the closing of entries, but owing to the large number of belated ones the time will be extended a few days. In every class a marked

improvement is observed, and the directors of the association believe this year's show will bring to the city more than 500,000 visitors. Thousands of stock raisers have sent in entries or have telegraphed that they are on the way. State universities and agricultural colleges all over the country have also signified their intention of sending exhibits. There will be not fewer than 150 entries of car lots of fine cattle, sheep and hogs.

Official word was received Monday by General Manager Skinner of the International Live Stock Exposition that Canadian live stock would be permitted to recross the Canadian frontier, returning from the Chicago exhibition without being subjected to stringent quarantine inspection. This co-operates with the action recently taken by the United States Secretary of Agriculture.

There was almost an unheard of falling off in the average weight of hogs at Chicago last week, the average being only 230 lbs., against 245 lbs. the previous week, or a decrease of 15 lbs. Of course the drop in the weight was caused by the increased percentage of underweights among the arrivals. Average a year ago last week, 236 lbs. two years ago, 236 lbs., and three years ago, 238 lbs.

M. R. Murphy, Cudahys head hog buyer at Omaha, was at the yards Monday, and said: "Chicago hog prices are decidedly out of line compared with the markets in the west, and it wouldn't be surprising to see some of the Missouri River packers coming here for cheap hogs; in fact, I was tempted to buy a train load of heavy packers around \$6 for our Omaha house. It would seem as though Chicago prices will have to get better while the outside markets will go lower. Chicago seemingly has been used as a club with the outside markets getting all the benefit. Omaha receipts during the next four months promise to decrease 15 to 20 per cent. as compared with the same period last year. Iowa has been furnishing about 40 per cent. of all the hogs received at Omaha. Nebraska has nothing like the usual number of young hogs on hand, and the corn situation is awfully discouraging to feeders. Corn at this time of the year usually sells around 25c. to 30c., and works up, but with the price 50c. to 60c., as it is at present, there is nothing encouraging in the situation for feeders." He says hogs will start in higher the first of next month than they have in about twenty years, or since November, 1882.

Frankfort-on-Main, Oct. 21.—The Bavarian pork butchers are urging their government to permit the importation of foreign hogs, threatening, if the prohibitory law be not repealed, to raise the price of meat to a very high figure. The number of hogs slaughtered in Munich during the last nine months was 23,372 less than for the same period in 1900. Other cities in Bavaria are suffering on the same scale.

General Live Stock Situation

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Mallory Commission Co.)

HOGS.—Receipts of hogs this month are among the lightest on record for October. It should not be surprising, however, to any who have read our market letters, for we believe that we have given reasonable notice to all that the situation would be as it is. The quality of the offerings in all markets continues poor. This is emphasized by the fact that choice smooth shipping hogs are commanding a premium of from 40 to 60c. over the general run of packing grades. This is quite unusual at this season of the year. The present weather is very favorable for making pork, but we still believe the bulk of this winters supply must come from last springs crop of pigs, and, therefore, believe the receipts will continue comparatively light for several weeks at least. A large percentage of the offerings in Chicago is coming from Wisconsin, and comparatively few from the States that usually furnish the largest

percentage. The Missouri River market continue 10 to 25c. above the prices current in Chicago, which shows a rather abnormal condition, caused principally by the short supply from sections west of the Missouri River. These conditions are liable to be aggravated throughout the entire season, and, in fact, during all of next year and while the receipts at some markets are liable to compare favorably with last year, we believe the supply at all markets will show a considerable reduction before another twelve months roll around. The packers, however, are still very "bearish," and in our judgment at this season of the year it is not so much a matter of supply as it is a question of demand, from the packers standpoint. We believe they will continue to hammer the market whenever they see an opportunity, and we would not be surprised to see both hogs and provisions rule a little lower during the next few weeks. We still have confidence, however, in strong prices later on, especially during next year, and believe we will not see what might be called cheap pork at any time during that period. The bulk of the packing hogs at Chicago this week sold at 5.85@6.00, while shipping hogs sold from 6.30@6.50.

CATTLE.—The receipts of cattle continue liberal, and the quality was better than for several weeks. The very best cattle and the general run of butcher stock sold at about steady prices, while the medium to good cattle declined 15c@20c. compared with the best prices last week. Grass and what are known as range cattle continue to form a large percentage of the receipts. The better grades, including the strong weight, good quality feeders, are selling at about steady prices. The general situation remains unchanged, but we do not look for any permanent improvement in the near future. We still have confidence in high-priced beef all next year, but it may be several months before we have much further permanent advance.

SHEEP.—Conditions surrounding the sheep and lamb market have not changed materially. The quality of the lambs offered for sale is the poorest of the season, practically no choice, fat western lambs being offered this week. The export demand for fat sheep continues steady, that class selling from 3.40 @3.60 good to choice native lambs selling at 4.50@5.00; good to choice western lambs would bring 4.50@4.75. Strong weight, good quality feeding lambs are not very plentiful, and are in good demand, from 4.15@4.25, while the light weight feeding lambs of good quality are selling from 4.00@4.15. The receipts of range sheep, with the exception of those that will come from Montana and Wyoming are practically over.

The number of sheep and lambs going on feed this season is considerably short of former years, and the general outlook at present does not favor a very large percentage of fed stuff compared with last year. This in connection with the high price for beef and pork ought to insure good prices for all kinds of fat mutton and lamb next winter and spring.

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Market Reports Furnished

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Fertilizer Situation

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from
L. A. Howard & Co.)

Chicago, Oct. 23.

There is no change in the market this week, with prices firm, and some inquiry, but very few sales. The holders of the contracts are asking \$1.85 and 10 f. o. b. Chicago for 9 and 20 crushed tankage.

We quote as follows: Ground, 16 to 17 per cent. blood at \$2 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground, 10 and 15 tankage at \$1.95 and 10 f. o. b. Chicago; ground, 16 and 17 per cent. concentrate tankage, \$1.80 per unit; hoof meal, 16 and 17 per cent, \$1.90 per unit; ground steamed bone, 3 to 4 and 50 to 60 per cent., \$16 per ton.

Provision Letters

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from
A. C. Lazarus & Co.)

Chicago, Oct. 23.

The market on S. P. and green meats shows very little change during the week. Receipts of hogs were more liberal, but prices are steady.

We quote to-day's market as follows:

Green hams, 10 to 12 av., 9½c.; do, 12 to 14 av., 9¼c.; do, 14 to 16 av., 9c.; do, 18 to 20 av., 8½c. to 8¾c.; green picnics, 5 to 6 av., 6¼c.; do, 6 to 8 av., 6¼c.; do, 8 to 10 av., 6¼c.; green N. M. shoulders, 10 to 12 av., 7¼c.; do, 12 to 14 av., 7¼c.; green skinned hams, 18 to 20 av., 9¼c.

PROVISION MARKET

Provisions are about where they were last week, and only a little over the low prices of early in October. Hogs are practically at the low point of the season. So far as the January product is concerned, the quotations are where they were before the drought, and when there was the prospect of an average corn crop. The August advance took product to a point where the demand was lessened. The continental consumption of lard was particularly affected. Cash lard is now almost 1c. a pound less than a month ago; ribs almost ¼c. less. The packers are getting their hogs almost 1c. cheaper. But one result of the decline has been to greatly reduce the hog movement. Unless the receipts increase materially in the next ten days the hogs here this month will be the smallest since October, 1893. The professional interest was quite bearish up to a fortnight ago, but now there is much indecision. There were 780,000 hogs here in October last year, and it looks as if the receipts this October would be 250,000 less. That means 40,000,000 lbs. less product. The theories on the provision market now are dependent mainly on the view taken of the hog future. The operator who believes the small hog receipts merely temporary, and who is expecting November and December to make up for the falling off this month, is still a bear and believes 9c. lard and 8c. ribs too high to last. The corn and the provision problems are dependent upon each other in a measure. If the corn crop is in fact but a half one, the provision bear will probably not get those 5½c. hogs he is waiting for and if the packer is to pay 6¼c. for his hogs January product cannot be much of a short sale.

THE MARKETS

CHICAGO

Chicago Provision Market and Range
of Prices

SATURDAY, OCT. 20.

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	15.15	15.22½	15.12½	15.12½
January	15.25	15.27½	15.15	15.15
May				
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
October	9.50	9.52½	9.37½	9.37½
November	9.37½	9.40	9.25	9.27½
January	9.05	9.07½	9.02½	9.02½
May	9.07½	9.10	9.02½	9.05
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
October	8.45	8.45	8.40	8.40
January	7.90	7.90	7.82½	7.85
May	8.00	8.00	7.92½	7.95

MONDAY, OCT. 21.

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
October	15.12½	15.25	15.10	15.10
January	15.17½	15.25	15.15	15.15
May				
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
October	9.35	9.35	9.30	9.30
November	9.25	9.25	9.20	9.20
January	9.02½	9.05	8.97½	8.97½
May	9.07½	9.07½	9.02½	9.02½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
October	8.40	8.40	8.35	8.35
January	7.85	7.87½	7.82½	7.82½
May	7.95	7.97½	7.92½	7.92½

TUESDAY, OCT. 22.

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
October	14.97½	15.05	14.97½	15.02½
January	15.02½	15.10	15.02½	15.05
May				
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
October	9.20	9.20	9.10	9.10
November	9.10	9.15	9.02½	9.02½
January	8.90	8.92½	8.90	8.90
May	8.90	8.95	8.90	8.90
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
October	8.25	8.30	8.25	8.25
January	7.75	7.80	7.75	7.80
May	7.85	7.90	7.85	7.90

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 23.

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
October	14.97½	15.12½	14.97½	15.10
January	15.00	15.15	14.97½	15.15
May				
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
October	9.05	9.05	8.97½	9.02½
January	8.87½	8.95	8.87½	8.95
May	8.87½	8.97½	8.87½	8.97½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
October	8.20	8.30	8.20	8.30
January	7.80	7.85	7.80	7.85
May	7.87½	7.95	7.87½	7.95

THURSDAY, OCT. 24.

PORK—(Per Bbl.)—				
January	15.15	15.15	15.02½	15.10
May	15.17½	15.17½	15.07½	15.15
LARD (Per 100 lbs.)—				
January	8.95	8.95	8.87½	8.92½
May	8.97½	8.97½	8.92½	8.95
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
January	7.85	7.87½	7.77½	7.82½
May	7.97½	7.97½	7.90	7.92½

FRIDAY, OCT. 25.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January	8.92½	8.95	8.90	8.92½
May	8.95	8.97½	8.95	8.97½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
January	7.85	7.85	7.82½	7.85
May	7.95	7.97½	7.92½	7.95
PORK (Per barrel.)				
January	15.10	15.15	15.10	15.15
May	15.12½	15.20	15.12½	15.20

COOPERAGE

Prices steady. Pork barrels 85 to 92½c. and lard tierces \$1.05 to \$1.07½.

ARGENTINE'S MEAT

The Argentine Republic, despite the foot and mouth disease prohibitions exported during the five first months of this year, 1,056,441 carcasses of mutton and 152,749 quarters of beef. A maritime transport line is just being inaugurated between Buenos Ayres and Patagonia.

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

	Per doz.
1 lb., 2 doz. to case.....	\$1.25
2 lb., 1 or 2 doz. to case.....	2.30
4 lb., 1 doz. to case.....	4.60
6 lb., 1 doz. to case.....	7.50
14 lb., ½ doz. to case.....	17.50

BEST TABLE SOUPS

	Per doz.
Ox tail, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	\$1.85
Ox tail, 6 lb., 1 doz.....	5.25
Kidney, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	2.15
Mock turtle, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Mulligatawny, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Chicken, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Beef soup, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Soup Bouilli, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	4.75
Soup Bouilli, 6 lb., 1 doz.....	1.85
Consomme, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Julienne, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

Solid

	Per doz.
1 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....	\$2.25
2 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....	3.55
4 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....	6.50
8 oz. jars, half-dozen in box.....	11.50
6 oz. jars, half-dozen in box.....	22.00
Two, 5 and 10 lb. tins.....	\$1.75 per lb.

Fluids

	Superior.	Clarified.
2 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box.....	\$3.00	\$3.10
4 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box.....	4.20	4.50
8 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box.....	7.50	8.00
16 oz. bottles, ½ doz. in box.....	12.75	13.50
Two, 5 and 10 lb. tins per lb.....	.90	1.00

BARREL BEEF.

Extra plate beef.....	\$10.50
Plate beef.....	10.00
Extra mess beef.....	10.00
Prime mess beef.....	10.50
Beef hams.....	19.00

DRIED BEEF PACKED.

Ham sets.....	12½
Insides.....	13½
Outsides.....	12
Knuckles.....	14
Reg. chuds.....	11

SMOKED MEATS, PACKED.

A. C. hams.....	12-14 av. a 12
Skinned hams.....	16-18 av. a 12½
Shoulders.....	6-8 av. a 8½
Picnics.....	8 av. a 15
Breakfast bacon.....	15

PACKERS' SUNDRIES

California butts.....	8½ a
Hocks.....	a 6
Dry salt spare ribs.....	2½ a 8
Pork Tenderloins.....	16 a 17
Pork loins.....	9 a 9½
Spare ribs.....	6½ a 8
Trimnings.....	7½ a 8
Boston butts.....	4 a 8½
Cheek meat.....	4½ a 5
Leaf lard.....	10½ a
Skinned shoulders.....	8 a

BUTTERINE

F. o. b. Chicago, packed in tubs, 25 lbs. and over—	
Dairy.....	13
Special.....	15
Extra.....	16
Fancy creamery.....	17
Extra fancy creamery.....	18
For all packages less than 25 lbs., ¼c. per lb. additional.	

CURING MATERIALS

Refined saltpeter.....	4½ a 5
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered.....	10½ a 11½
Borax.....	7½ a 8
Sugar.....	
Pure open kettle.....	a 4½
White clarified.....	a 4½
Plantation granulated.....	a 5
Salt—	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.....	\$2.15
Eng. packing, in bags, 224 lbs.....	1.45
Michigan medium, carlots, per ton.....	3.50
Michigan gran., carlots per ton.....	3.00
Casing salt in bbls., 280 lbs., 2X and 3X.....	1.10

SAUSAGE CASINGS

Beef round, set of 100 ft.....	a 16
Beef middles, set of 57 ft.....	a 57
Beef bungs, each.....	a 12
Hog casings, per lb., free of salt.....	a 38
Hog bungs.....	a 8½
Leaf lard, Medium, each.....	a 4½
Small, each.....	a 1½
Sheep casings, per bundle.....	a 60

COTTONSEED OIL

P. S. Y. in tanks.....	37 a
P. S. Y. in barrels.....	40 a
*Butter oil in barrels.....	43 a 45
Crude in tanks.....	a
*Butter oil quoted according to quality.	

NEW YORK CITY

LIVE CATTLE

	Cattle.	sheep.	beef.
Jersey City.....4,042	773	27,219	4,861
Sixtieth st.....5,165	115	4,143	14,686
Fortieth st.....			11,995
West Shore.....2,998	60		867
Lehigh Valley.....1,964			184
Baltimore & Ohio. 177			
Scattering.....	66	51	
Totals.....14,336	175	4,982	42,007
Totals last week.13,336	153	6,715	49,078
			23,030

WEEKLY EXPORTS TO OCT. 21.

	Live	Live	Qrs. of
Nelson Morris, Sa. Bovie.....			4,880
Nelson Morris, Sa. Oceanic.....			3,070
Nelson Morris, Sa. Normandie.....			4,380
Nelson Morris, Sa. Bohemian.....	384		
Nelson Morris, Sa. Lucania.....			1,900
Swift & Co. Sa. Oceanic.....			1,320
Swift & Co. Sa. Bohemia.....	91		1,950
Swift & Co. Sa. Minnehaha.....			1,800
S'warzchild & S'b'ger, Sa. Bovie.....			
S'warzchild & S'b'ger, Sa. Nomadic.....	305		
S'warzchild & S'b'ger, Sa. Minnehaha.....	375		
S'warzchild & S'b'ger, Sa. St. Louis.....	275		1,840
J. Shamburg & Son, Sa. Bovie.....	305	1,503	
J. Shamburg & Son, Sa. Nomadic.....	375	1,440	
J. Shamburg & Son, Sa. Minnehaha.....	275		
W. A. Sherman, Sa. Consuelo.....	200		
W. W. Brauer Co., Sa. Bohemian.....	200		
G. H. Hammond Co., Sa. Bohemian.....			1,850
Miscellaneous, Sa. Pretoria.....	105	184	
L. S. Dillenback, Sa. Madianna.....		17	
Total exports.....	2,890	3,844	24,170
Total exports last week.....	3,372	3,850	23,170
Boston exports this week.....	2,532	2,522	13,800
Baltimore exports this week.....	969	1,008	
Philadelphia exports this week.....	640		1,100
Portland exports this week.....	223		
Newport News exports this week.....	351		
Norfolk exports this week.....	256		
Montreal exports this week.....	2,575	778	
To London.....	2,951	4,212	7,540
To Liverpool.....	6,011	2,970	30,330
To Glasgow.....	919	169	
To Bristol.....	250		
To Hull.....	200		
To Southampton.....			1,200
To Bermuda and West Indies.....	105	201	
Totals to all ports.....	10,438	7,552	39,070
Totals to all ports last week.....	9,601	6,691	38,640

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$5.25@5.65
Medium to fair native steers.....	4.80@5.15
Common and ordinary native steers.....	3.25@4.50
Oxen and stags.....	1.50@4.25
Bulls and dry cows.....	1.60@3.75
ago.....	5.35@5.70
Good to choice native steers one year	

LIVE CALVES

Live veal calves, a few selected.....	100 lb @ 8.50
Live veal calves, prime, lb.....	@ 8.25
Calves, mixed.....	5.00 @ 7.00

LIVE HOGS

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.).....	6.50 @ 6.80
Hogs, medium.....	6.50 @ 6.60
Hogs, light to medium.....	6.50 @ 6.60
Pigs.....	6.60 @ 6.65
Roughs.....	5.55 @ 5.65

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS

Spring lambs, best.....	5.00 @
Spring lambs, medium to good.....	4.75 @
Spring lambs, common.....	3.00 @
Export sheep.....	@3.25
Bucks.....	@2.00
Medium sheep.....	@2.50

LIVE POULTRY

Spring chickens, per lb.....	8 1/4 @
Fowls, per lb.....	8 1/4 @
Roosters, old, per lb.....	@ 5
Turkeys, per lb.....	8 @ 10
Ducks, Western, per pair.....	55 @ 65
Geese, Western, per pair.....	1.12 @ 1.25
Live Pigeons, per pair.....	@ 30

DRESSED BEEF

Choice native, heavy.....	8 1/4 @ 9
Choice native, light.....	8 @ 8 1/4
Common to fair, native.....	7 1/4 @ 8
Choice Western, heavy.....	7 1/4 @ 8
Choice Western, light.....	7 @ 7 1/4
Common to fair, Texas.....	7 1/4 @ 7 3/4
Good to choice heifers.....	6 @ 6 1/2
Common to fair heifers.....	6 1/4 @ 6 1/2
Choice cows.....	5 @ 6
Common to fair cows.....	5 @ 5 1/2
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	7 @ 7 1/4
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	6 @ 6 1/2
Fleshy Bologna bulls.....	5 @ 5 1/2

DRESSED CALVES

Veals, city dressed, prime.....	13 @ 13 1/2
Veals, good to choice.....	12 1/4 @ 13
Calves, country dressed, prime.....	10 1/4 @ 11
Calves, country dressed, fair to good.....	9 1/4 @ 10
Calves, dressed, common to medium.....	5 @ 8
Country dressed buttermilk, per lb.....	8 @ 7 1/4
Country dressed grassers.....	5 @ 6 1/2

DRESSED HOGS

Pigs.....	8 1/4 @ 8 1/2
Hogs, heavy.....	8 1/4 @ 8 1/2
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	8 1/4 @ 8 1/2
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	8 1/4 @ 8 1/2
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	8 1/4 @ 8 1/2

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS

Spring lambs, choice.....	@ 9
Spring lambs, good to medium.....	@ 8 1/2
Spring lambs, common to good.....	6 @ 7
Spring lambs, culls.....	@ 5
Choice sheep.....	@ 5 1/2
Sheep, good.....	@ 5
Sheep, medium.....	@ 4

DRESSED POULTRY

Spring turkeys, dry-picked, per lb.....	11 @ 12
Spring turkeys, scalded, per lb.....	8 @ 10
Spring Turkey, culls.....	5 @ 7
Sp. chicks, Phila., fancy, per lb.....	17 @ 18
Spring chicks, Phila., mixed sizes per lb.....	11 @ 13
Spring chicks, Penn., prime.....	12 @ 12 1/2
Spring chickens, Penn., fair to good.....	10 @ 11
Spring chicks, western, dry-picked, choice.....	10 @ 10
Spring chicks, Ohio & Mich., scalded.....	10 @ 11
Sp. chicks, dry-picked, or scalded, p'r to ft.,	7 @ 9
Fowls, W'n, dry-picked, average best.....	@ 9 1/2
Fowls, W'n scalded, average best.....	@ 9
Fowls, South-western, dry-picked.....	@ 9
Fowls, Western & South'n p'r to good.....	7 @ 8 1/2
Old cocks, per lb.....	10 1/2 @
Ducks, spring, L. I. & Boston, lb.....	15 @
Ducks, spring, Pa. & Jersey, per lb.....	14 @ 14 1/2
Ducks, spring, Western, per lb.....	12 @ 13
Geese, spring, Eastern, white, per lb.....	14 @ 15
Geese, spring, Eastern, dark.....	11 @ 12
Squabs, prime large, white, per doz.....	2.75 @ 3.00
Squabs, dark, per dozen.....	1.25 @ 1.50
Squabs, mixed, per doz.....	1.75 @ 2.00

PROVISIONS

(Jobbing Trade)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average.....	12 1/4 @ 13
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. average.....	12 @ 13
Smoked hams, Heavy.....	12 @ 13
California hams, smoked, light.....	12 @ 13
California hams, smoked, heavy.....	9 @ 9 1/2
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	13 @ 13 1/2
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	12 1/2 @ 13
Dried beef sets.....	@ 16
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.....	16 @ 17
Smoked shoulders.....	9 @ 9 1/2
Picked bellies, light.....	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Picked bellies, heavy.....	11 @ 12
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	10 @ 12 1/2
Fresh pork loins, city.....	11 @ 12

GAME

Grouse, per pair.....	1.00 @ 1.25
Partridges, per pair.....	2.00 @ 2.50
Woodcock, per lb.....	25 @ 1.50
Rabbits, per pair.....	25 @ 25
Rabbits, feed.....	20 @ 20
Wild ducks, Canvas, per pair.....	2.50 @ 3.00
Wild ducks, Redhead, per pair.....	1.50 @ 2.00
Wild Ducks, Mallard per pair.....	75 @ 100
Wild Duck, Teal, blue wing.....	40 @ 75
Wild Duck, Teal, green wing.....	40 @ 50
Venison, Saddle, per lb.....	@ 30

FISH

Cod, heads off, steak.....	6 @ 8
Cod, heads on, market.....	3 1/4 @ 4
Halibut, white.....	14 @ 15
Halibut, gray.....	11 @ 18
Bluefish, live.....	9 @ 10
Eels, skin on.....	4 @ 5
Eels, skinned.....	8 @ 12
Lobsters, large.....	17 @ 18
Lobsters, medium.....	14 @ 16
Mackerel, Spanish.....	25 @ 30
Mackerel, live native, medium.....	14 @ 16
Haddock.....	3 1/4 @ 4 1/2
Flounders.....	4 @ 5
Striped bass, large.....	14 @ 16
Striped bass, medium.....	10 @ 12
Pan bass.....	8 @ 10
Native sea bass.....	8 @ 12
Western salmon, steel head.....	12 1/2 @ 15
Silver Salmon, Western.....	10 @ 12
Porgies.....	5 @ 6
Flukes.....	4 @ 5
Soft crabs, large.....	5 @ 1.00
Butterfish.....	5 @ 5
Boneto.....	3 1/4 @ 4
Weakfish.....	4 @ 5
King fish, native.....	15 @ 15
King fish, Southern.....	8 @ 10
Pompano.....	25 @ 30
Scallops.....	1.50 @ 1.75
Smelts No. 1.....	8 @ 10
Smelts extra.....	12 1/2 @ 15

BUTTER

Creamery extras, per lb.....	@ 22 1/2
Creamery, firsts.....	20 @ 21 1/2
Creamery, seconds.....	17 1/2 @ 19 1/2
Creamery, thirds.....	15 @ 16 1/2
Creamery, June make extras.....	21 @ 21 1/2
Creamery, June make firsts.....	19 1/2 @ 20 1/2
Creamery, June make seconds.....	17 1/2 @ 19
State dairy, tubs, fancy.....	21 @ 21 1/2
State dairy, tubs, firsts.....	19 @ 20
State dairy, tubs, seconds.....	16 @ 18
State dairy, tubs, thirds.....	14 @ 15
Western imitation cream, fancy.....	17 1/2 @ 18
Western imitation cream, firsts.....	15 1/2 @ 16
Western imitation cream, low grades.....	14 @ 15
Western factory, June, fair to choice.....	14 1/2 @ 15
Western factory, June packed finest.....	15 1/2 @
Western factory lower grades.....	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Western factory, fresh fair to good.....	14 @ 14 1/2
Western factory, fresh firsts.....	14 1/2 @ 15
Renovated butter, fancy.....	18 @ 18
Renovated butter, common to choice.....	14 @ 17
Packing stock.....	12 @ 14

BUTTERINE

Star Dairy.....	3 1/4
Butternut.....	3 1/4

CHEESE

State, full cream, small colored, fancy.....	@ 10 1/4
State, full cream, small col'd choice.....	9 1/4 @ 10
State, full cream, small, white fancy.....	10 @ 10 1/4
State, f. c., small, white, choice.....	9 1/4 @ 9 1/2
State, full cream, small, good to prime.....	9 1/4 @ 9 1/2
State, full cream, small, com. to fair.....	7 @ 9
State, full cream, large, colored, fancy.....	9 1/4 @ 9 1/2
State, full cream, colored, large, choice.....	9 1/4 @ 9 1/2
State, full cream, large, white, fancy.....	9 1/4 @ 9 1/2
State, full cream, large, white, choice.....	9 1/4 @ 9 1/2
State, full cream, large, good to prime.....	8 1/2 @ 9
State, light skims, large, common to fair.....	7 @ 8 1/4
State, light skims, large, choice.....	7 1/4 @ 7 1/2
State, light skims, large, choice.....	7 1/4 @ 7 1/2
State, part skims, prime.....	6 1/2 @ 7
State, part skims, fair to good.....	5 @ 6 1/2
State, part skims, common.....	3 @ 4
Full Skims.....	1 1/2 @ 2 1/2

EGGS

QUOTATIONS LOSS OFF.

State and Penna. fresh gathered average best.....	@ 23
Western, fresh gathered average best.....	@ 22 1/4

QUOTATIONS AT MARK.

State and Penna. fresh, average best.....	21 1/4 @ 22
State and Penna., fair to good.....	18 @ 20
Western, fresh gathered, candled selections, fancy.....	21 1/4 @ 22
Western, candled, fair to good.....	19 @ 20
W'n. n'tly sections, graded, uncandled.....	20 @ 21
W'n. n'tly sections, ungraded, uncandled.....	18 @ 19
Western, southern sections, average best.....	16 @ 18 1/2
Western, southern sections, ordinary.....	15 @ 17
Western, candled, dirties.....	14 1/2 @ 15
Western, uncandled dirties, fair to good.....	13 1/2 @ 14
Western, fresh gathered, checks.....	12 @ 12 1/2
Refrigerator, April packed, local holdings, storage paid, fancy.....	17 1/2 @ 18
Refrigerator, later packings, fair to choice.....	16 1/2 @ 17
Refrigerator, on dock, good to prime.....	16 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Refrigerator, under grade.....	@ 16
Refrigerator, dirties, fair to prime.....	13 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Lined eggs, western, fancy, per dozen.....	@ 17 1/2
Lined eggs, western, average prime.....	@ 17

CHEMICALS AND SOAPMAKERS' SUP.

PLIES

74 per cent. Caustic Soda, 2 cts. for 60 per cent.	
76 per cent. Caustic Soda, 2 1/4 cts. for 60 per cent.	
60 per cent. Caustic Soda, \$2.20 per 100 lbs.	
98 per cent. Powdered Caustic Soda, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4 cts. per lb.	
58 per cent. Pure Alkali, 90 cts. to \$1.00 for 48 per cent.	
48 per cent. Carbonate Soda Ash, 1 to 1 1/4 cts. lb.	
48 per cent. Caustic Soda Ash, 2 cts. lb.	
Borax, 8 cts. lb.	
Talc, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 cts. lb.	
Palm Oil, 5 1/2 to 5 3/4 cts. lb.	
Green Olive Oil, 60 cts. gallon.	
Yellow Olive Oil, 60 to 65 cts. gallon.	
Green Olive Oil Foots, 5 1/4 to 5 3/4 cts. lb.	
Cochin Cocoonut Oil, 12 cts. lb.	
Ceylon Cocoonut Oil, 6 1/2 to 7 cts.	
Cottonseed Oil, 42 to 45 cts. gallon.	
Rosin: M, \$2.90; N, \$3.50; W. G., \$3.85; W. W., \$4.12 1/2 per 280 lbs.	

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES

Fresh beef tongue.....	60c to 65c a piece
Calves' head, scalded.....	35c to 40c a piece
Sweet breads, veal.....	25c to 75c a pair
Sweet breads, beef.....	15c to 25c a pair
Calves' liver.....	35c to 45c a piece
Beef kidneys.....	10c to 12c a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	3c a piece
Livers, beef.....	50c to 65c a piece
Oxtails.....	8c to 10c a piece
Hearts, beef.....	15c to 20c a piece
Rolls, beef.....	12c a lb
Tenderloins, beef.....	30c to 35c a lb
Lamb's fries.....	8c to 10c a pair

BUTCHERS' FAT

Ordinary shop fat.....	2 1/4
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	6
Shop bones, per cwt.....	25

BONES, HOOFS, HAIR AND HORNS

Round shin bones, av. 50-60 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	\$35.00
Flat shin bones, av. 40-45 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	40.00
Thigh bones, av. 90-95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	75.00
Horns.....	25.00
Horns, 7 1/4 oz. and over, steers, first quality.....	\$2.50 @ 2.60

GREEN CALFSKINS

No. 1 calfskins.....	per lb. .15
No. 1 calfskins, buttermilk.....	.13
No. 1 calfskins, 12 1/2-14.....	each 1.50
No. 2 calfskins.....	per lb. .13
No. 2 calfskins, buttermilk.....	per lb. .11
No. 2 calfskins, 12 1/2-14 lbs.....	piece 1.30
No. 1 grassers.....	per lb. .00
No. 2 grassers.....	per lb. .11
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and up.....	piece 1.90
Ticky kips, 18 lbs. and up.....	piece 1.40
No. 1 kips, 14-18 lbs. and up.....	piece 1.65
No. 1 kips, 14-18 lbs.....	piece 1.70
No. 2 kips, 14-18 lbs.....	piece 1.50
No. 1 grass kips.....	piece 1.60
No. 2 grass kips.....	piece 1.35
Ticky kips.....	piece 1.00
Branded heavy kips.....	piece 1.10
Branded kips.....	piece .80
Branded skins.....	piece .50

PICKLED SHEEPSKINS

XXX sheep, per dozen	45.75
XX sheep, per dozen	4.75
X sheep, per dozen	3.75
Blind Ribby sheep	3.50
Sheep, ribby	3.00
XX lambs, per dozen	4.50
X lambs, per dozen	3.50
No. 1 lambs, per dozen	2.75
No. 2 lambs, per dozen	1.75
Culls, lambs	80 75

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle	75
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles	37.50
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle	60
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow	44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings	12 20
Hog, American, in tes. or bbls., per lb., F.O.S.	28
Hog, American, kegs, per lb.	40
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. N. Y.	17
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago	16
Beef, rounds, per lb.	2 1/4 3 1/2
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. N. Y.	12 1/2
Beef, bungs, per lb.	8
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago	57
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. N. Y.	50
Beef, middles, per lb.	9 12
Beef wassands, per 1,000, No. 1's	6 6 1/2
Beef wassands, per 1,000, No. 2's	3 4 1/2

SPICES

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., black	13 1/4	14 1/4
Pepper, Sing., white	21	22
Pepper, Penang, white	19 1/4	20 1/4
Pepper, red, Zanzibar	15	16
Pepper, shot	15	16
Allspice	7 1/4	10
Coriander	4	6
Mace	42	45

SALTPETRE

Crude	3 1/2 3 1/4
Refined—Granulated	4 1/4 4 1/2
Crystals	4 1/4 5
Powdered	4 1/4 6

THE GLUE MARKET

A extra	14
1 extra	14
1	13
1X moulding	12
1X	11 1/4
1 1/4	10
1 1/2	9
1 3/4	21
1 1/2	17
1 3/4	16
1 1/2	15
2	8

THE FERTILIZER MARKET

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton	\$18.50	a 19.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton	22.00	a 23.00
Nitrate of soda, spot	1.90	a 1.92 1/2
Bone black, spent, per ctn.	13.50	a 13.75
Dried blood, New York, 12-13 per cent. ammonia	2.17 1/2	a 2.20
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine ground	2.27 1/2	a 2.30
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago	18.00	a 19.00
Tankage, 8 and 20 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago	15.00	a 16.50
Tankage, 7 and 30 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago	14.50	a 15.00
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago	14.00	a 15.00
Garbage Tankage, f. o. b., New York	7.00	a 7.50
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia, per ton	24.00	a 25.00
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia, per ton	13.00	a 14.00
Azotine, per unit, del. N. York	2.35	a 2.40
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.	2.77 1/2	a 2.80
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs., spot	2.77 1/2	a 2.85
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.	2.70	a 2.75
South Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b., Charleston	6.50	a 7.75
South Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b., Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.	3.90	a 4.00
The same, dried	4.25	a 4.50

POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, shipment, per 2,400 lbs	\$8.95	a \$9.50
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk	9.60	a 10.65
Kieserit, future shipments	7.00	a 7.25
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future shipment	1.83	a 1.90
Muriate potash, 80 per cent., ex-store	1.88	a 1.95
Double manure salt (48 a 49 per cent. less than 2 1/2 per cent. chloride), to arrive, per lb. (basis 48 per cent.)	1.06	a 1.12
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 per cent.)	2.05 1/2	a 2.10 1/2
Sylvinit, 24 to 36 per cent., per unit, S. F.	39	a 40

LARDS

Refined, Continent	2 9.65
Refined, South America	2 10.60
Refined, South America, kegs	2 11.80
City steam	8.85 9.15
Compound	7 7 1/2

HOG MARKETS IN LEADING CITIES

CHICAGO.—Active; fully 5 higher; 5.75 to 6.65.
ST. LOUIS.—Strong; 5.75 to 6.55.
OMAHA.—Strong; 5 higher; 5.95 to 6.25.
KANSAS CITY.—Steady; 5.80 to 6.17 1/2.
INDIANAPOLIS.—Steady; 5.90 to 6.50.
CLEVELAND.—Active; 6.10 to 6.50.
EAST BUFFALO.—Strong; 6.00 to 6.60.

OCEAN FREIGHT

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Hamburg.
	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per 100 lbs.
Canned meats	7/6	12/6	16
Oil cake	5/6	7/6	13
Bacon	7/6	12/6	16
Lard, tierces	7/6	12/6	16
Cheese	15/	30/	2 M
Butter	30/	30/	2 M
Tallow	7/6	12/6	16
Beef, per tierce	1/6	2/6	16
Pork, per bbl	1-	1/6	16

Direct port United Kingdom or Continent, large steamers, berth terms, Oct., Nov., 1/4. Cork for orders, Oct., Nov., 2/.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD

Utter stagnation in the oleo business is the history of this week and that of the preceding two weeks. The turn over in Rotterdam is practically nothing, the churners working moderately, but amply supplied with oleo oil and neutral lard from previous purchases, and not in the market to do anything in either of these two articles or in butter oils.

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES

Horns No. 1, 65 to 70 lbs. average, ton	\$260.00
Horns, No. 2, 40 lbs. average, ton	185.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs. average, ton	90.00
Hoofs, per ton, black	21.50
Hoofs, per ton, striped	25.00
Hoofs, per ton, white	40.00
Round shin bones, 38 to 40 lbs. average, ton	40.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs. average, ton	40.00
Flat shin bones, per ton, 40 lbs. average	42.00

BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET

(Special Letter to the National Provisioner from T. H. White & Co.)

The ammoniate market still continues active. All but one of the large Chicago high grade tankage contracts have been sold on the basis of \$18 to \$18.50 according to grade, and present asking price for remaining contract is \$1.85 and 10. The demand from the South for future shipment is good.

We quote: Crushed tankage, 10 1/2 and 15 per cent., \$20.50 to \$21 per ton, f. o. b. Chicago; do, 10 and 10 per cent., \$19 to \$19.50 do; concentrated tankage, \$1.90 per unit, f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$2 to \$2.02 1/2 do; crushed tankage, 9 and 20 per cent., \$2.20 and 10, \$2.30 and 10 per unit, c. l. f. Baltimore.

Foreign sulphate of ammonia November-December shipment, \$2.70 to \$2.72 1/2 c. l. f. Baltimore and New York.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS

Liverpool, October 25.—Closing—Beef firm; extra India mess, 14s. 6d. Pork—Firm; prime mess Western, 73s. 6d. Lard—Steady; American refined in pails, 46s. 6d.; prime Western in tierces, 48s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 pounds, steady, 50s. Bacon—Steady; Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 pounds, 51s. 6d.; short rib, 16 to 24 pounds, 48s. 6d.; long clear middles light, 28 to 34 pounds, 49s. 6d.; long clear middles heavy, 35 to 40 pounds, 49s.; short clear backs, 16 to 20 pounds, 46s.; clear bellies, 14 to 16 pounds, 57s. 6d. Shoulders—Square, 11 to 13 pounds, steady, 37s. 6d. Butter—Steady; finest United States, 93s.; good United States, 77s. Cheese—Quiet; American finest white, 45s.; American finest colored, 46s. Tallow—Prime city, quiet, 28s. 6d.; Australian in London, dull, 29s. 6d. Cottonseed oil—Hull refined; spot quiet, 22s. 3d. Turpentine—Spirits firm, 27s. 6d. Rosin—Common steady, 4s. 1 1/2-d. Petroleum—Refined firm, 7 1/4-d. Linseed oil—Firm, 33s.

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